

GROVND'S OF
GRAMMER
PENND AND
PVBLISHED.

By
JOHN BIRD Schoolemaster
in the Citty of Gloucester.

Ἐν παντί τὸ τέλος ἀδωάστον. Πλεοναχ.
ὡς παιδὶ. αἰών.



OXFORD,

Printed by L. LICHFIELD, for
Humphrey Mosley, at the Princes
Armes in St. Pauls Church-yard.
M. DC. XXXXI.

GRAMMER

John Birch Schoolmaster

OXFORD





TO THE
MOST REVEREND
FATHER IN GOD
VVILLIAM

BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE
Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Primate,
and Metropolitan of all England,
Chancellour of the famous Univerſity of
OXFORD, & one of his Majesties
most Honourable PRIVIE
COUNCELL.

TH E progresse of Arts
no lesse then their mi-
stres Divinity calls your
Grace Patron. My selfe
A 2 therefore

therefore am emboldened by
your Graces encouragement
to indeavours of this nature,
(as also by some of the
worthies in your renow-
ned Academy,) The best
part of my time have I tra-
velled herewith; if now your
grace bid it live, I have mine
end, and shall desire both to
praise God for so great an in-
strument of so much good to
the foundation of Learning,
and pray to him that he would
continue You long amongst us,
to

to the furthering of many
moe workes beneficiall both
to Church and common-
wealth.

Your Graces in all
humility devoted

JOHN BIRD.



TO THE READER



HERE being an intent and order too from authority to correct and amend some errors in our old Grammer, I have (according to my talent) here offer'd my best helpe in an Essay to the same purpose; not that I presume upon my own Iudgment, but that I might stir up some others, who are more able to better, and out-doe my weake endeavours: For a short preface I thought it fit to impart to the Reader foure principall exceptions, which I have against many that have been great Agents in this businesse

I First in that they omitt the Elementary

lementary Rudiment altogether containing breife precepts about a letter, a syllable, a word, and the affections thereof, as though they would have boyes runne, before they can creepe, or goe.

2 Secondly because in the Accidental Rudiment, they pretermitt the very marrowe and pith thereof; namely Derivation and Composition, two speciall Accidents of every part of speech, which season all the rest with delight and profit.

3 Thirdly in that in the composition of the Regiment, the examples come far short of the heads in the Rule. For either there is none or but one for many heads; whereas there should be an example to every head and more, if need require.

4 Fourthly because they confound the Rules of Regiment with the Rules of Direction, of turning English into latine which, in themselves
are

are so distinct, that they may not be mixed together, nor one comprehended under an other.

If thou further demandest (gentle reader) why this Grammer speaks in English, it being the foundation of the Latine tongue; I answer because it is the more easie and ready to be understood and learned by every one that can read without the helpe of his Master. And as it is lesse trouble, so more delight for a teacher to build upon, then to lay the foundation. Besides if it were to learne the Greek and Hebrew Grammers, wee would not have the Rules set downe in Greek or Hebrew, but in Latine, so being to learne the latine Grammer, it is as necessary for us to learne the Rules in English, fit for a learners capacity. These few lines I thought necessary to acquaint thee with; Farwell.



Grammar is an art of speaking well.

There be two parts of { Rudiment
Grammar { Regiment.

Rudiment is either { Elementary
or
Accidentary.

The *Elementary rudiment*, in order of nature and necessity doth goe before the *Accidentary*: because letters goe before syllables, syllables before words, and words before speech. For of letters are made syllables, of syllables words, and of words Speech.

The *Elementary Rudiment* is that which treats of the Elements of Speech, *viz.* A letter, A syllable, A word, and the affections thereof.

A Letter is an Element from whence syllables and words take their beginning. The *Latines* make use of twenty Letters only.

A B C D E F G H I L M N O P Q R S T V X.

a b c d e f g h i l m n o p q r s t u x.

Letters are first divided into { Vowells.
and
Consonants.

A Vowell is so called because it makes a perfect sound of it selfe;

There are five *Vowels* a e i o u. All which sometimes doe supply the places of *Syllables*; and words also, except V. I, and U, *vowells* are distinguished from I and V *consonants*, in the forme of writing after this manner, I U. i u. *vowells*, J. V. j. v. *consonants*. I. is sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant, and sometimes a double consonant, as in this word *jejunium*. I betwixt two vowels is a double consonant, as in this word, *major*, unlesse another i immediatly goe before it, as in these words *bijuges*, *quadrifuges*.

A *consonant* is a letter which maketh a sound, being joyned with a *vowel*.

There are fifteen *consonants* which are divided into

{	Nine mutes
	b c d f g h p q r.
{	Six halfe-vowells.

Which are divided into

{	Five Liquids.
	l m n r s.
	One double <i>consonant</i> x.

They are called *Mutes*, because they make no distinct sound by themselves.

The halfe *Vowells* are so called, because they doe make (as it were) halfe a sound by themselves.

The *Liquids* likewise are so called, because they doe sometimes (as it were) melt, (that is) loose their force and power.

L and R may sometimes loose their force, when they next follow a *mute*, in simple *Latine* words, as in *Atlas*, *Volucrit*, but not in compound words, as *abluo*, *obruo*, unlesse they concur with the *mute*, to the constitution of the *Syllable*, as *Agathocles*, *Democritus*, *Locuples*. M. and N. loose their power in latinized words only, as *Tecmessa*, *Progne*. S with the Ancients is said sometimes to melt, (that is)

to loose the force of a Consonant. H. is sounded with all vowells, as *Hamus, Hebes, hiatus, homo, humus, hymnus*, and therefore much like a consonant it maketh no distinct sound by it selfe, therefore a mute, it hindereth *synalepha* often, as *Virg.*

Clamâssent ut littus Hyla Hyla omne sonaret.
it maketh a vowell long by position, as *Marilius*.

Nec gravius cedit, nec horrens frigore cedit.
therefore it seems more then a bare Aspiratiô, besides both the *Scaligers, Iosephus* and *Iulius, Pierius, Diomedes, Velius Longus, Valerius Probus*, and divers others judge it to be a Consonant: and if it be not so with the Poets: the figure *Cesura* is exercised more about this then any other letter, but I will no waies contradict ancient Grammarians. Words that have the letter y. or z. written in them, or beginning with x. are not *Latine*, but *Latinized* words, (i) derived of the Greeke, x. and z. in latinized words, and x. in Latine words, are double consonants, because they have the force of two consonants. So that they may be resolved: x. into, g s; as *Allobrox, ogis, Rex, gis*, or rather into c, s, as *Thrax, cis, Dux, cis*, and z, into double ff, as of *Maça* is made *Massa*, of *patriço* *patriçço*, or rather into d s, as *Gaza Gadsa*. Letters are otherwise divided into great and small. Proper names, & those that flow from thence, Names of Arts, the beginnings of sentences, and Names of Offices and Dignities, are to be written with great Letters, other words for the most part are to be written with small. Great letters when they are written by themselves, or some of them together, are used for these and such like words.

A.	Aulus.
AV.	Amplitudo vestra.
B.	Beatus (inter Scholasticos)
C.	Caius.
C.M.	Cæsarea Majestas.
C.V.	Celsitudo vestra.
Cos.	Consul.
Cofi.	Consules.
D.	Decius. Doctor. Dominus. Deus.
D.D.	Dono dedit.
E.T.	Excellentia tua.
G.	Gaius.
H.S.	Seſtertius.
IC.	Iuris conſulti.
L.	Lucius.
L.L.	Lingua Latina.
M.	Marcus.
MS.	Manuscriptum.
MSs.	
Ms. ⁱ _o _{is}	Manuscript ⁱ _o _{is}
N.	Nota.
N.T.	Novum Testamentum.
P.	Publius.
P.C.	Patres conſcripti. Palatinus comes.
P.L.	Poëta Laureatus.
P.R.	Populus Romanus.
Q.	Quintus, Quæſtor, Quirites.
R.	Rabbi.
R.P.	Res publica. Regis Profeſſor.
R.R.	Re Ruſtica.
S.	Sanctus.
S.S.	Sacro ſanctus.

SC.	7	Senatus-Consultum.
SP.		Spurius. Spiritus Sanctus.
Sex.		Sextus.
S.P.D.	For	Salutem plurimam dicit.
SPQR.		Senatus populusq. Romanus.
T.		Titus.
TC.		Tua clementia.

And many more of that sort, which are to be found in *Francis Holiocks* Dictionary, Alphabetically set downe, in his notes of the Ancient.

Great letters also put alone, sometimes signify numbers.

I.	1.	XXIX.	29
II.	2.	XXX.	30
III.	3.	XXXI. &c.	31.
IIII. IV.	4.	XL.	40.
V.	5.	L.	50.
VI.	6.	LI. &c.	51.
VII. IIX.	7.	LIII. LIV.	54.
VIII. IIX.	8.	LX.	60.
IX.	9.	LXI. &c.	61.
X.	10.	LXX.	70.
XI. &c.	11.	LXXI.	71.
XIII. XIV. &c.	14.	LXXX. XXC.	80.
XVIII. XIX.	18.	LXXXI. &c.	81.
XIX.	19.	XC.	90.
XX.	20.	XCI. &c.	91.
XXI. &c.	21.	C.	100.
XXIII. XXIV. &c.	24.	CI. &c.	101.
XXVIII. XXIX.	28.		

B 3

CC. &c.

CC. &c.	200.
CCCC. CD.	400.
D. ID.	500.
DC. &c.	600.
CM.	900.
CID. M. I.	1000.
CIDCID. MM. II.	2000.
CIDCID.	4000.
ID. V.	5000.
IDCID. VI.	6000.
IDCIDCID. VII.	7000.
CIDCIDCCID. VIII.	8000.
CIDCCID. IX.	9000.
CCID. X.	10000.
CCIDCID. XI.	11000.
CCIDCCID. XX.	20000.
CCIDCCID. XL.	40000.
LCID. L.	50000.
IDCCID. LX.	60000.
CCIDCCIDCCID. LXXX.	80000.
CCIDCCIDCCID. XC.	90000.
CCCID. C.	100000.
IDCCID. D.	500000.
CCCIDCCID. M.	1000000.

Hitherto of Letters, next in order followeth
Syllable.

A Syllable, is an integrall part of a word made of Letters, unlesse it be a Monosyllable, when the word and the syllable are of equall letters, as *a*, and *au*, may be either words or improper Syllables. *Cor* and *Pro* may either be words, or proper Syllables.

A Syllable is { *Homogeneous* and *improper*.
twofold { *Heterogeneous* and *proper*.

An *Homogeneous* and improper Syllable, is that which is made of letters of the same kind, as of vowels, and that either of one, as in this word, *ea*, or of two at the most, as a *Diphthonge*. It is called a *Diphthonge*, because it hath a double sound, viz. of two vowels. The Latines make use of three *Diphthongs*, *æ*, made of *a*, and *e*, written two waies *æ* *ē*, *au*, of *a* and *u*, *œ* of *o*, and *e*.

An *Heterogeneous*, and proper syllable is that, which is made of letters of diverse kinds, viz. of a vowel and one or more consonants.

The longest latine Syllable containes five letters, as in this word *strangulo*, lesse by three, then the longest english Syllable, as in this word *strengthened*.

The Syllable, *ti*, when a vowel immediatly followes, is to be pronounced like, *si*, except first in the beginning of a word, as *tiara*. Secondly if *s* come immediatly before it, as *justior*. Thirdly in the *Infinitive moode* that hath a *paragogicall* addition, as *mittier*. Fourthly in borrowed words, as *Politia*, *pragmatia*.

In dividing of a word in writing, in the end and beginning of lines, the syllable is never to be parted.

Thus much of a Syllable. Now followeth a Word.

A word is a perfect voice or sound, made of one or more Syllables.

The longest Latine word contains ten syllables, more by three, then the longest English word, as *Inexsuperabilioribus*, compared with the word *Reconciliation*. In respect therefore of the number of Syllables, a Latine word is said to be tenfold: a Monosyllable as *sub*, a Dissyllable, as *super*: a Trissyllable, as *supero*, a Tetrasyllable, as *superabam*, a Pentasyllable, as *superabilis*, an Hexasyllable, as *superabilior*, an Heptasyllable, as *superabiliori*, an Octosyllable, as *superabilioribus*, a Enneasyllable, as *Exsuperabilioribus*, and a Decasyllable, as *Inexsuperabilioribus*: all which (excepting the first) may be expressed by one word *Polyssyllable*.

There are five affections of a word

Orthoepie.
Orthographie.
Points.
Prosodie.
Figure.

Orthoepie is the way of right speaking & distinct uttering of words, according to their severall letters and syllables.

Orthographie is the right and true manner of writing words after the same forme.

The notes or Points which the Latines use about words, are twenty.

1 } Apostrophus.
2 } Diæresis.
3 } Hyphen.
4 }
5 } 3 Accents.
6 }

7 } An Asteriske.
8 } An Obeliske.
9 } A note of citation.
10 } A note of insertion.
11 } A note of long time.
12 } A note of short time.

13	A Parenthesis.	17	A Comma.
14	A note of exclamation.	18	Semicolon.
15	A note of interrogatiō.	19	Colon.
16	A note of defect.	20	Period.

Apostrophus is a note of cutting off of a vowel, in the end of a word, marked in the top thereof, as *Viden'. Audin'.*

Dieresis is the note of the division of a Syllable in this manner, as *evoluiffe*, for *evoluisse*.

Hypphen is a note of Subunion, either of two words, as *supra-humanus*, or of the connexion of two Syllables, made in the end of a line as ——— *ma-*
lorum.

An *accent* is a note of pronunciation, which is three fold. An *acute*, as *cōditus*, a *grave* as *maximè*, a *Circumflex* (^) which notes six things; *viç* five things when it is above written, and one underwritten. Being above written, it notes. First a syllable long by nature, as *Romānus*, *Alius*, the Genitive. Secondly the taking away of a letter or syllable by *Syncope*, as *animâsse*. Thirdly the *Ablative* case of the first Declension, as *Musâ*, and *ergo*, when it is taken for *causâ*. Fourthly the Genitive case of Greeke words, whose nominative case endeth in o, & the Genitive in *ûs*, as *Sappho*, *Sapphûs*. Being underwritten, it notes the place where the letter, syllable or word wanting is to be inserted.

A marginall note is threefold. An *Asteriske* drawne from a starre which it seems to resemble. *
An *Obeliske* drawne from a spit, which it somewhat represents — A note of citation, when a Letter or Figure in the text, referres you to some note in the margent.

A note of *insertion*, is [] a clause out of another Author interceding.

A note of *long time* is a stroke above a long Syllable, as *tērra*.

A note of *short time*, is halfe a circle above a short syllable, open upwards, as *mēus*.

A *Parenthesis*, is made with two halfe moones, a clause coming betweene as (*faceffat adulatio.*)

A note of *Exclamation*, is signed in this manner. !

A note of *Interrogation* is signed in this manner. ?

A note of *defect* is a long line used when part of a verse or sentence is wanting in the beginning or end thereof (—) in the beginning as

— trahit sua quemq̃ voluptas.

in the end as, *degeneres animos timor arguit* —

A *Comma* is a note of breathing in a sentence, marked at the foot of a word thus (,)

Semicolon is a note of breathing somewhat longer, which possesseth halfe the space betweene a Comma and a Colon, and also betweene a Colon, and a Period (;)

A *Colon* is a note of longer breathing, which is wont to be marked thus. (:)

A *Period* is a full distinction, and note of longest breathing, which after a perfect sentence is thus noted. (.)

Prosody is an *affection* of a word, whereby it is rightly pronounced according to the tone and time,

Tones and *Spirits* (their use being most rare among the *Latines*) we leave to the *Greekes*, as more proper to them. The *time*, and *quantity* of *Syllables* belonging to the reason of a verse, which younger Schollers, (after that they have been sufficiently instructed in the precepts of *Rudiment* and *Regiment* being

being the integrall parts of *Grammer*) and in the direction of turning *English* into *Latine*, are to be taught and learned, here of purpose are omitted, which otherwise by very good right of method will challenge this place to themselves, as fittest for them.

The first affection of a word is Figure.

A *Figure* is that whereby a word doth decline the common, and simple forme of speaking or writing.

There be twelve *Figures* belonging to a Word.

Prothesis.
Aphæresis.
Epenthesis.
Syncope.
Paragoge.
Apocope.

Antithesis.
Metathesis.
Tmesis.
Enallage.
Hellanism.
Archaisme.

warring (as it were) under their Emperour *Metaplasmus*, which is a certaine transformation of letters or Syllables.

Prothesis is the putting to of a Letter or Syllable to the beginning of a word, as *gnatus* for *natus*, *tetuli* for *tuli*.

Aphæresis is the taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word, as *ruit* for *eruit*, *temnere* for *contemnere*.

Prothesis apponit capiti quod *Aphæresis* aufert.

Epenthesis is the interposition of a Letter or Syllable in the middle of a word, as *relligio* for *religio*.

Induperator, for *Imperator*.

Syncope

Syncope is the taking away of a Letter or a Syllable, from the middle of a word, as *perii* for *petivi*, *mutârunt* for *mutaverunt*.

Syncope de medio tollit, quod Epenthesi insert.
Paragoge is the adding of a Letter or a Syllable to the end of a word, as *hostis* for *hosti*, *dicier* for *dici*.

Apocope is the cutting off of a Letter or Syllable, from the end of a word, as *nemon* for *nemone*, *ingeni* for *ingenii*.

Aufert Apocope sinem quem dat Paragoge.

Antithesis is the putting of one Letter for another, as *olli* for *illi*, *scribundis* for *scribendis*.

Dicitur Antithesis cum litera vertitur una.

Metathesis is the misplacing of letters, as *Thymbre* for *Thymbr*.

Litera censetur translata Metathesis esse.

Tmesis is when a compound word, being divided another word is put between the parts thereof: as, *Quæ me cunq; vocant terræ: Virg. Septem subjecta trioni:* for *septentrioni: id.*

Enallage here, is when the parts of speech themselves (which may then be called *Antimeria*) or those accidents of parts of speech whereby the laws of lawfull structure are not violated, are changed or put one for the other, as

Hinc populum latè regem belloq; superbum:
regem for *regnantem: Virg. jam cras hesternum consumpsimus, ecce aliud cras Pers. an; adverb* for a *noun*.

Respice Laerten, ut jam sua lumina condas: Ovid. sua for *ejus*; the *reciprocall* pronoun for the *Relative: Vivite felices quibus est fortuna peracta jam sua. Virg. for vestra*, the *reciprocall* pronoun for the *Possessive.*

Hellenisme

Hellenisme here, is when Latine words doe follow the declining of greeke words as

Nec auras, nec sonitus memor: for *auræ: Vir.*

Ovid. Et multos illic Hæstoras esse puto: for *Hætores.*

Archaisme here, is when words oblolete, or their formations antiquated are put for usuall words: as *Pausa, vicisti castigatorem tuum, pausa* for *finis esto,* *Plautus. Magnas reipublicas gratias;* for *magnæ rei-publicæ: idem.*

Hitherto of the Elementary Rudiment, Now followeth the Accidental, which is so called, because it comprehends and treats of all the accidents and appendices of every part of speech. words being diversly placed make a Speech. Speech is a sentence, compacted of the variety of words placed together in order.

There be eight parts of Speech, neither more nor lesse. No more, for though there be multitudes of words, and every word may be said to be a part of speech, yet they are all comprized under these eight: therefore in examining a lecture, we doe not say a word is a part of speech, but *res* is a nounce, and *amo* a verbe, attributing every word to his right part of speech. No lesse, for though all the other parts of speech may be said to be *nounes*; if we respect the bare words themselves, yet if we consider the *things* signified by these words, there are eight severall distinct parts of Speech.

The

The parts of Speech are thus divided.

Into	{	Noune	{	Variable; both governing and governed.
		Pronoune		
		Verbe		
		Participle.		

Into	{	Adverbe.	{	Invariable, only govern- ing, and not governed.
		Conjunction.		
		Preposition.		
		Interjection.		

A Noun is a part of Speech variable, (except *Aptotes*) both governing and governed, which signifies a thing without any difference of time or person. (A thing) *nihilum* doth not signify nothing at all, but comparatively: for it is compounded of *ne* and *hilum*, a little black speck in the top of a Beane; which is a thing of no value, or (as it were) nothing: besides *Grammar* respects words more then things, (without difference of time) For an hower, day, a month, or a yeare, signify different spaces of time; but not difference of time, as a *Participle* doth, which consignifies time; that is, to gather with its owne native signification, it implies a time, as *docens*, *docturus*: here is the native signification implied, namely to teach; together with the severall times of teaching, to wit, *present*, and *future*.

(Without difference of person) for though a *substantive* when it is the *Vocative case*, may seeme to be the *second person*; yet if it be well considered, it will prove otherwise: for with every such vocative case, the second person is understood, as *O man*;

that

that is, *ô thou man! ô men!* that is, *ô yee men!* the second person evocating to it selfe the third; and the third person being put in the same case, by apposition on to the second.

A Noun is twofold $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Substantive.} \\ \textit{Adjective.} \end{array} \right.$

A Noun substantive is that which stands by it selfe in sense and signification.

There be seven Accidents of a Substantive. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Derivation.} \\ \textit{Composition.} \\ \textit{Number.} \\ \textit{Case.} \\ \textit{Gender.} \\ \textit{Person.} \\ \textit{Declension.} \end{array} \right.$

There are two generall divisions of a Substantive, the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Proper.} \\ \textit{Common.} \end{array} \right.$

first into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Proper.} \\ \textit{Common.} \end{array} \right.$

A noun substantive *Proper*, is, that which is peculiar to one *Individuall*, as *Apollo*. Vnlesse it be attributed to many by *Accident*, as first when the same proper name agreeth to many men, as *Virgilii*, *Simones*, *Scipiones*. Secondly when the proper name, *metaphorically* doth note a property or similitude, as *Catonēs pro viris prudentibus*, *Demex, pro rusticis*. Thirdly when proper names doe take upon themselves the names of Nations, or Families, as *Latini* of *Latinus*, *Fabii* of *Fabius*.

A *noun substantive Common* is that which signifies a thing common to many
as *Homo. Lapis.*

The second division into

}	<i>Primitive.</i>
	<i>Derivative.</i>
	<i>Simple.</i>
	<i>Compound.</i>

A *primitive Substantive* is that, which floweth from no other, as *res.*

A *Derivative Substantive* is that which cometh from its *Primitive.*

A *Derivative Substantive* is fourfold

}	<i>Nominall.</i>
	<i>Verball.</i>
	<i>Adverbiall.</i>
	<i>Prepositional.</i>

Nominall is twofold

}	<i>Substantivall.</i>
	<i>Adjectivall.</i>

A *Substantivall Derivative* is that which is deduced from a *substantive*. Examples whereof we have all Declensions, as 1 *Plumbata* of *Plumbum.* 2 *Remigium* of *Remex.* 3 *Virginitas* of *Virgo.* 4 *Consulatus* of *Consul.* 5. *Sordities* of *Sordes.*

There are also other *Substantivall Derivatives*, as

}	<i>Patronymicks.</i>
	<i>Diminutives.</i>

A *Patronymicke* is, that which comes of the father or of some person of the family, as *Menetiades* of *Menetius.* A *Diminutive* is, that which implies a diminution or lessening of a thing, as *Lapillulus* of *Lapis.*

An *Adjectivall Derivative* is that which is derived from an *Adjective*, as *Bonitas* of *Bonus.*

A *Verball Substantive* is that which is deduced from a *Verbe*, whereof be three sorts.

First such as come of the *Present Tense* in every declension

declension, as 1. *Pater* of *pateo*, *fodina* of *fodio*.
 2 *Mergus* of *mergo*, *speculum* of *specio*. 3 *Juvenis* of
juvo. 4 *Fluctus* of *fluo*. 5 *Progenies* of *progigno*.
 Secondly such as come of the Preterperfect Tense,
 as *sedes* of *sedī*, *Auxilium* of *auxi*. Thirdly such as
 come of the latter supine in every declension, as *cult-*
tura of *cultu*, of *colui* of *colo*. 2 *Exitium* of *exitu*.
 3 *Cogitatio* of *cogitatu*. 4 *Auditus* of *auditu*. 5 *Cæ-*
saries of *cæsu*, of *cecidī*, of *cædo*.

An *Adverbiall Substantive*, is that which cometh
 of an Adverbe, as *Vicissitudo* of *viciſſim*.

A *Prepositionall substantive* is that which cometh
 of a Preposition, as *Posteri* of *Post*.

A *simple Substantive* is that which is
 not compounded, as *Prudentia*,

A *compound substantive* is that which
 is usually compounded of of two simples.

There be 13 heads of Compound Substantives as.

1. One Substantive compounded with another, as
Aurifodina, of *Aurum* and *fodina*.

2 With an Adjective set before, as *Plenilunium*, of
Plenus and *luna*.

3 With an Adjective set after, as *Respublica*, of
Res and *publica*.

4 Of two Adjectives, as *Levidensa*, of *Levis* and
Densus.

5 Of an Adjective and a verbe, as *Sacerdos* of *Sa-*
cer and *Do*.

6 With a Verbe set before, as *Columba* of *Colo*,
 and *Lumbus*.

7 With a Verbe set after, as *Agricola* of *Ager* and
Colo.

8 With a Participle, as *Iusjurandum*, of *Ius* and
jurandum.

9 With an Adverbe set before, as *Bipennis* of *Bl* and *Penna*.

10 With an Adverbe set after, as *Virbius* of *Vi* and *Bis*.

11 Of an Adverbe and a Verbe, as *condiscipulus*, of *Con*, and *Discipulus*.

13 Of a Præposition and a verbe, as *Antistes* of *Ante*, and *sto*.

The third *Accident* of a Substantive is *Number*.

Number is that whereby every thing is numbred.

There be two } *Singular*.

Numbers } *Plurall*.

The singular number speaketh but of one as *Lapis* a stone, except it be a nounce *collective*, this is, a nounce of *multitude*, which being of the singular number, imports many, as *concio*, *grex*, *turba*, *pars* &c.

The Plurall Number speaketh of more than one, as *Lapides* stones, except some Substantives of the Plurall number only, that seeme to speake of one only, as *Athenæ*, *literæ*, *induciæ*, *tembræ*, and such like.

The fourth accident of a Substantive is *case*.

Case is the speciall termination of a nounce

There be fixe Cases	{ <i>Nominative.</i> { <i>Genitive.</i> { <i>Dative.</i>	} { <i>Accusative.</i> } { <i>Vocative.</i> } { <i>Ablative.</i>
in both numbers.		

The *Nominative* commonly cometh before the verbe, and answereth to this question, who, or what as the Master teacheth.

The *Genitive* is commonly known by this token

of, and answereth to this question, whose or where-
of? as the learning of the master.

The *Dative* is commonly known by the signe *to*,
and answereth to this question, to whom or to
what? as, as I give a booke *to* the Master.

The *Accusative* commonly followeth the verbe,
and answereth to this question whom or what? as,
I love the Master.

The *Vocative* is known commonly by calling or
speaking to, as, *O Magister*.

The *Ablative* is commonly joyned with a *Præpo-
sition* serving thereto, as *of* the Master, *before* the
Master.

The fift *Accident* of a Substantive is Gender.

Gender is the difference of a Noun ac-
cording to its sexe.

There be five Genders of Substantives	<div style="font-size: 4em; vertical-align: middle; padding-right: 5px;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>Masculine.</i> <i>Fæminine.</i> <i>Neuter.</i> <i>Common of two.</i> <i>Epicæne.</i> </div>
--	--

A Substantive of the *Masculine Gender*, is a word
of the Male kind, admitting an *Epithite*, or *ad-
jective* of the same Gender, as, *hic vir probus*, this
honest man.

A *Fæminine Substantive* is a word of the female
kind, admitting an *Adjective* or *Epithite* of the same
gender, as, *illā mulier formosa*, that faire woman.

A *Neuter Substantive* is a word of the *neuter* kind
(that is neither *Masculine* nor *Fæminine*) admitting
an *adjective* or *Epithite* of the same Gender, as
istud saxum durum. That hard stone.

A *Substantive* of the *Common of two*, is a word of
both kindes, admitting an *adjective* or *Epithite*, ei-
ther

ther of the *Masculine* or *Fæminine* gender, as *meus parens*, or *mea parens est bonus* or *bona*, my Father or Mother is good. The *common of two* is of two sorts, either with *distinction of sexe*, and is only *Masculine* or *Fæminine* as the Sexe requires, as *Infans* he or she, or without distinction of Sexe: & is used *Masculine* or *Fæminine* indefinitely, as *dies serenus* or *serena* at our liberty. Which as I take it, are the same with the usuall *Common of two* and *Doubtfull*.

The *Epicæne* substantive is a promiscuous or common word, comprehending both sexes. Whereby it differs from a *Masculine*, *Fæminine*, and *Neuter* word, yet it admits but of one *Adjective* or *Epithite*, whereby it differs from a word of the *common of two*, of both sorts: as *hic passer est exiguus*, this is a litle sparrow, both he and shee, *hec Aquila est magna*, this is a great Eagle, both male and female, *hoc mancipium est miserrimum*, this is a most miserable slave, both man and woman.

Epicæne words are principally to be found amongst the names of Birds, Fishes and other Creatures, whose severall sexes cannot easily be discerned, and therefore the Latines use one word to containe both: Besides these, we read but of five *Epicæne* words, as *Corculum*, *Mancipium*, *Scortum*, *Liberi*, *Homo*. What *Adjectives* or *Epithites* *Epicæne* words will admit, either *Masculine*, *Fæminine*, or *Neuter* (for none are correspondent to their nature and kinde, and therefore agreeable only to the quality of words, not in the nature of things) what *Adjectives* these will admit (I say) are discovered the same way, that other common nouns are, to wit, by their declension.

The sixth *Accident* of a *nounc Substantive*, is *Person*, which is one only, namely the Third.

The seventh Accident of a Noun Substantive
is, *Declension*.

Declension is the varying of the first termination of a word into diverse other terminations, called *cases*.

So that the Nominative is not properly a *Case*, for *casus à cadendo*, and *Aptotes* are so called; not because they have no case at all, but none falling from the Nominative. The Nominative is also called *Rectus casus*; the first whereof is formed immediately of the *Nominative*: the rest mediately, as from the *Genitive*. As the *Declension* declareth the terminations of every *case*, so it sheweth the *Gender* also, these foure Rules being prefixed.

1 Proper Names of the Male kind, are of the Masculine Gender.

Whereof there are nine heads.

- 1 The names of the Heathenish Gods, as, *Mars, Jupiter, Bacchus*.
- 2 The names of Angels, as, *Gabriel, Michael*.
- 3 The names of Men, as, *Cato, Virgilius*.
- 4 The names of Horses, as, *Bucephalus*.
- 4 The names of Dogges, as *Lelaps, Melampus*.
- 6 The names of Rivers, as, *Adria, Tybris*, except *Styx, Lethe, Sequana, Marona* fam. & *Tiberum*, neut.
- 7 Names of months, as, *October*.
- 8 Names of Mountaines, as, *Manalus*, except *Aetna, Ossa*, fam *Pelion*. neut.
- 9 Names of Windes, as, *Libs, Notus, Auster*.

2 Proper names of the female kind, are of the Fœminine Gender.

Whereof there are seven heads:

- 1 Names of Heathenish Goddesses, as *Iuno, Venus*.
- 2 Names of Women, as *Anna, Philoti*.
- 3 Names of Mares, as *Polarge*.
- 4 Names of Bitches, as *Harpya, Nape*.
- 5 Names of Countries, as *Græcia, Persis*, except *Pontus*.
- 6 Names of Isles, as *Creta, Britannia, Cyprus*.
- 7 Names of Citties, as *Elis, Opus*: except *Sulma, Agragas*, *mas.* *Argos, Tybur, Præneste, Reate, Neper, Cære*. *neut.* & *Anxur*, both masculine and neuter.

Names of ships are some *mas.* *Cyas*, some *fœm.* *Argo*.

3 Common names of Trees are *Fœminines*, as *Alnus, Cupressus, Cedrus*,

Except these that end in *aster*, which are *Masculines*, as *Spinaster, Oleaster*, and *Siler, Suber, Thus, Robur*, & *Acer*, which are *neuters*.

4 All Nounes Substantives, ending in *um*, or in *on*, whether Proper or Common, Latine or Latinized, and every Substantive undeclined, whether one word or more; is of the Neuter Gender.

Except proper names of Men and Women,
Um Neutrum ponas, hominum si propria tollas.

There

There be Five Declension.

The first Declension contains foure terminations, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. \\ as. \\ es. \\ e. \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Mensa. \text{ Latine} \\ Thomas \\ Anchises \\ Penelope \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Latini- \\ zed \\ words. \end{array} \right.$

To which some would adde some *Hebrew* words, as *Adam Ade. Abraham, Abrahæ*, which may be better reduced into the *Latine* forme, and be thus varied after the second *Declension*, as, *Adamus, Adami. Abrahamus Abrahami*. All *Latine* words are of this declension, that end in *a*, as *Mensa*, and some *Latinized* words, as *Mensa, Sarrapa*, whose *Genitive* and *Dative* case singular doe end in *æ*, the *Accusative* in *am*, the *Vocative* like the *Nominative*, the *Ablative* in *â*, The *Nominative Plurall* in *æ*, the *Genitive* in, *arum*, the *Dative* in, *is*, the *Accusative* in *as*, the *Vocative* like the *Nominative*, the *Ablative* in, *is*, and is thus varied.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Mensa.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Mensæ.</i>
	Gen. <i>Mensæ.</i>		Gen. <i>Mensarum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Mensæ.</i>		Dat. <i>Mensis.</i>
	Acc. <i>Mensam.</i>		Acc. <i>Mensas.</i>
	Voc. <i>Mensa.</i>		Voc. <i>Mensæ.</i>
	Abl. <i>Mensâ.</i>		Abl. <i>Mensis.</i>

The *Latines* in imitation of the *Greeks*, sometimes doe use *as*, in the *Genitive* case singular, for *æ*, as *Paterfamilias, Latonas, Terras, Vivas*.

The *Ancients* doe use (*ai*) in the *Genitive* case singular, for (*æ*) as *pietai, aulai, equai, &c*. In the *Dative* and *Ablative* case *Plurall*, some *Latine* words make, *is*, and *abus*: some *abus* only, which are comprehended in this *Distich*.

Filia, Nata, Anima, is, faciunt, & abus; at, abus, Tantum ambæ, atq; Dux, liberta, equa, sic Dea, Mula.

Those Nounes that end in *As, Es, or, E*, are Greeke nounes originally, and are thus varied.

Singula- rter	{	Nom. Aneas.	{	Nom. Anchises.
		Gen. Aneæ.		Gen. Anchisæ.
		Dat. Aneæ.		Dat. Anchisæ.
		Acc. Aneam, v. an.		Acc. Anchisen.
		Voc. Anea.		Voc. & Abl. Anchisæ.
		Abl. Aneâ.		se, v Anchisâ.
		Nom. Penelope.		
		Gen. Penelopes.		
		Dat. Penelope.		
		Acc. Penelopen.		
		Voc. Penelope.		
		Abl. Penelopè.		

Common Nounes also of the same terminations, as *Satrapas, Athletes, Epitome*, are thus declined in the singular number, and in the plurall like nouns in, *a*.

This Declension doth embrace all Genders, belonging to a noun *Substantive*, except the *Neuter*; as *Poeta*, Masculine: *Capra*, feminine: *Talpa*, common of two: *Aquila*, Æpicene. But principally the Feminine gender, whereof all that end in, *a*, are: except these that follow.

1 Common names of mens offices, and employments, as *Scriba, Affecta, Scurra, Rabula, lixa, lanista, &c.* which are masculine.

2 Those which come of Greeke Nounes of the first Declension, as *Satrapa, Athleta, Poeta. &c.* except *Charta, Gausapa, Margarita, Cataracta, & Catapulta, & Tiara*, feminine.

3. *Talpa*, and *Dama*, which are of the Common of two, without distinction of Sexe.

4. Those nouns that are compounded of Verbs, as *Agricola*, of *ager* and *colo* are of the Common of two. Except *Puerpera*, of *Puer* and *pario*, which is feminine.

5. *Verna*, which is the Common of two, with distinction of Sexe, and *Pincerna*.

The second Declension containes eight terminations,

Which are compiled in this Hexameter.

TemplUM, AnnUS, VIR, ApER, SatUR, OrpheUS, IliON, ArgOS.

All that end in *ER, IR, UR, UM, US*, of this declension, are Latine words, for the most part, whose Genitive case singular, endeth in, *i*, the Dative in *o*, the Accusative in, *um*, the Vocative for the most part like the Nominative, the Ablative in, *o*. The Nominative plurall in, *i*, the Genitive in, *orum*, the Dative in, *is*, the Accusative in, *os*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in, *is*, and is thus varied.

Singulariter.
 { Nom. *Magister.*
 { Gen. *Magistri.*
 { Dat. *Magistro.*
 { Acc. *Magistrum.*
 { Voc. *Magister.*
 { Abl. *Magistro.*

Pluraliter.
 { Nom. *Magistri.*
 { Gen. *Magistorum.*
 { Dat. *Magistris.*
 { Acc. *Magistros.*
 { Voc. *Magistri.*
 { Abl. *Magistris.*

Cautions.

1. Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in, *e*, as Nom. *Dominus*, Voc. *ô, Domine*, except *Deus*, that maketh *ô Deus*, (whose nominative plurall, is both *Dei* and *Dii*)

Dii) and *filius*, *genius*: which make, *fili*, *geni*.

2 When the nominative endeth in, *ius*, (if it be a proper name of a man) the vocative shall end in, *i*, as *Virgilius*, *Virgili*. *Terentius*, *Terenti*.

3 These nouns make their Vocative in, *s*, or *us*, *Agnus*, *Lucus*, *Chorus*, *fluvius*, *populus* people, *quercus*, *laurus*, *vulgus*: but the three last in a diverse respect from the former: for *quercus* and *laurus* doe make their Vocative in *e*, or in *us*, in respect they are nouns of the second and fourth Declension: and *vulgus* makes, *e*, as it is a masculine, and *us*, as it is a Neuter, and the five first by an *archaisme*.

4 All nouns of the Neuter gender, of what Declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, & the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the Plurall number they end all in, *a*, as in Example.

Singulariter {
 Nom. Regnum.
 Gen. Regni.
 Dat. Regno.
 Acc. Regnum.
 Voc. Regnum.
 Abl. Regno.

Pluraliter {
 Nom. Regna.
 Gen. Regnorum.
 Dat. Regnis.
 Acc. Regna.
 Voc. Regna.
 Abl. Regnis.

Except *Ambo*, and *Duo*, which for methods sake are placed and varied amongst the nouns Adjectives.

Those that end in *Eus*, or *Os*, are Greeke words originally, and are varied after these examples.

Singulariter {
 Nom. Orpheus.
 Gen. Orphei, vel Orpheos.
 Dat. Orphei.
 Acc. Orphea, sometimes Orpheon.
 Voc. Orpheu.
 Abl. Orpheo.

Some

Some greeke words, contracted in, *us*, make their Vocative, in, *u*, as, *Pentheus*, *Pentheu*. *Oedipus* *Oedipu*.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Ilioz.</i>
		Gen. <i>Ilii.</i>
		Dat. <i>Ilio.</i>
		Acc. <i>Ilion.</i>
		Voc. <i>Ilion.</i>
		Abl. <i>Ilio.</i>

Likewise those in, *os*, as *Delos*, *Logos*. Save that they make their Vocative in, *s*, like regular Latine nouns in, *us*.

Common Nouns also of the same terminations, are thus declined, in the Singular number, and in the Plurall like nouns of the same Gender.

This Declension doth embrace all Genders, belonging to a noun Substantive, as *Annus*, masc. *Cedrus*, fæm. *Pelagus*, neut. *Pampinus*, common of two, not with, but without distinction of Sexe. *Cætus*, Epicæne. But principally the Masculine: for all that end in, *R*, except *Diameter*, and, *us*, also, are Masculines: 1 Except, *Humus*, *Domus*, *Colus*, *Vannus* which are fæminines: so also are Greeke nouns in, *us*, coming of Greeke nouns in, *os*, as *Papyrus*, *Antidotus*, *Costus*, &c. 2 Except some Neuters as, *Virus*, *Pelagus*, & *Vulgus*, sometimes mascul. and sometimes neuter. 3 Except some of the Common of two, without distinction of Sexe as, *Pampinus*, *Lecythus*, *Phaselus*, *Atomus*, *Grossus*, *Pharus*, *Paradisus*, *Alvus*.

The third Declension containes eleven terminations: foure vowells and seaven Consonants: two Greeke, and nine Latine.

In	{	A	as	{	Problema.	{	N	{	Pan, Splen.
		E			Mare.		R		Far, Ver.
		I			Sinapi.		S		Mis, Pes.
		O			Virgo.		T		Caput.
		C			Lac.		X		Rex, Pix, Fax, Fax
		L			Sal.				Nox, Lux.

A, and I, are Greeke terminations, all the rest Latine.

The Genitive case of all which, after the Latine forme endeth in, *is*: the Dative in, *i*, the Accusative most commonly in, *em*, and sometimes in *im*, and sometimes in both the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in, *e*, sometimes in *i*, and sometimes in both. The Nominative Plurall in *es*: the Genitive in, *um*, and sometimes in *ium*: the Dative in, *bus*: the Accusative in *es*, the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in *bus*.

Singulariter.	{	Nom. Lapis.	{	Pluraliter	{	Nom. Lapides.
		Gen. Lapidis.				Gen. Lapidum.
		Dat. Lapidis.				Dat. Lapidibus.
		Acc. Lapidem.				Acc. Lapides.
		Voc. Lapis.				Voc. Lapides.
		Abl. Lapidem.				Abl. Lapidibus.

Singulariter.	{	Nom. Corpus.	{	Pluraliter	{	Nom. Corpora.
		Gen. Corporis.				Gen. Corporum.
		Dat. Corpori.				Dat. Corporibus.
		Acc. Corpus.				Acc. Corpora.
		Voc. Corpus.				Voc. Corpora.
		Abl. Corpore.				Abl. Corporibus.

Cautions.

These seaven Nounes make the Accusative in *im*, which only for memories sake we have set downe in this rythme. *Vim, Navim, Strim, Tussim, Charybdim, Maguderim, & Amussim.*

These twelve Nounes make the Accusative case in, *im*, or *em*. *Im, em*, doe vary, *Febris, Buris, Pelvis, Puppis, & Securis, Torquis, Turris, Aqualis, Ravis, & Bipennis, Restis, Clavis.*

Neuters in, *e*, except *Gausape, Præsepe*, and these proper Nounes, *Soraſte, Præneſte, Reate*. Likewise Neuters in, *al*, and *ar*, except, *Far, Hepar, Jubar, Nectar*, which make the Ablative in, *e*, and *Par*, with his compounds, that make, *e*, and *i*. Also names of Months in, *is*, and *er*, with *Pugil*, and *Strigilis*; and lastly those that have the Accusative in *im*, alone; doe make the Ablative in, *i*, only.

Those Nounes that have the Accusative case in, *em*, or *im*; and these Substantives, *Ignis, Amnis, Anguis, Supellex, Unguis, Vestis*; likewise Adjectives whose Neuters end not in, *e*, except *Pauper, Degener, Uber, Soffes, Hoffes*, which make, *e*, only, and lastly nounes of the Comparative degree, doe make the Ablative case in, *e*, or, *i*.

Neuters whose Ablative case singular endeth in, *i*, only: or in *e*, and *i*, doe make the Nominative Plurall in, *ia*; as *Mollia, Duplicia*: except *Uber, Aplustra*, or *Aplustria*. The Ablative case in, *i*, only, or in, *e*, and *i*, doe make the Genitive Case Plurall in, *ium*, as *Navi, Navium; puppe vel puppi, puppium*: except Nounes of the Comparative degree (save only *Plurium*) also besides these, *supplicum, Complicum, Strigilum, Artificum, Vigilum, Veterum, Memorium, Pugilum*,

When

When the Nominative Case singular, is terminated with two Consonants, the Genitive plurall doth end in, *ium*, as *Urbs Urbium*: except *Hyemum*, *Principum*, *Participum*, *Forcipum*, *Inopum*, *Celibum*, *Adcupum*.

Where the Nominative and Genitive case singular, are *parisyllabicall*; the Genitive Plurall endeth in, *ium*: as *Collis*, *Mensis*: *Collium*, *Mensium*: to which we may adde these *Litium*, *Virium*, *Salium*, *Manium*, *Penatium*; except these, *Canum*, *Panum*, *Vatum*, *Iuvenum*, *Opum*, *Apum*.

As, makes, *Assum*: *Mas*, *Marium*: *Vas*, *Vadis*, *Vadum*: *Nox*, *noctium*: *Nix*, *nivium*: *Os*, *ossium*: *Faux*, *Faucium*: *Mus*, *Murium*: *Caro*, *Carnium*: *Cor*, *Cordium*: *Alituum* ab *Ales* assumpto u. *Boum*, is irregular; as also *Bobus*, vel *Bubus*, in the Dative and Ablative Case.

Those that are varied after the Greeke manner, make the Genitive case singular in, *os*, the Dative in, *i*, the Accusative in, *a*, the Vocative sometimes in, *i*, casting away, *s*; in the Nominative; the Ablative in, *e*, as

	Nom. <i>Phyllis</i> .
Singulariter	Gen. <i>Phyllidos</i> :
	Dat. <i>Phyllidi</i> .
	Acc. <i>Phyllida</i> .
	Voc. <i>Phylli</i> .
	Abl. <i>Phyllide</i> .

Those that make the Genitive in, *os*, pure, that is, having a vowell before, *os*, make the Accusative in, *i*; as *Tethys*, *Tethys*, *Tethyn*: *Metamorphosis*, *Metamorphosin*.

Those that make the Genitive as well in, *Os*, im-
pure

pure (that is, having a consonant before, *os*, pure; make the Accusative in, *a*, and in, as *Paru*, *Paridos*, & *Parios*; *Parida*, & *Parin*.

This Declension contains all Genders incident to a noun Substantive. The Masculine as *Sanguis*: the Feminine, as *Virtus*: Neuter as, *onus*: Common of two, as *Infans*: with distinction of Sexe, as *Bubo*: the *Epicene*, as *Vulpes*.

The Genders of the Nouns of this Declension, are knowne by the Genitive case: to which purpose tend these three speciall Rules.

1 All Nouns not increasing in the Genitive Case, are of the Feminine Gender.

Except. 1 These Masculines, *Verres*, *Natalis*, *Aqualis*, *Orbis*, *Cattis*, *Caulis*, *Collis*, *Follis*, *Mensis*, *Ensis*, *Fustis*, *Panis*, *Penis*, *Crinis*, *Ignis*, *Cassus*, *Fascis*, *Torris*, *Piscis*, *Unguis*, *Vermis*, *Vestis*, *Postis*, & *Axi*: and the compounds of *As*, a pound weight, as *Centussis*, *Semissis*. 2 Nouns in, *er*, as *Pater*, which are Masculines: but *Mater*, is of the Feminine: and *Linter*, the Common of two. 3 Nouns in, *e*, as *Mare*, *Rete*; and Greeke nouns in, *es*, as *Cacæthes*, which are Neuters. 4 Some of the Common of two; as, *Finis*, *Clunis*, *Restis*, *Corbis*, *Torquis*, *Anguis*, *Senex*, *Extorris*, *Patruelis*, *Perduellis*, *Affinis*, *Iuvenis*, *Funis*, *Sentis*, *Civis*, *Testis*, *Canis*, *Hostis*, *Amnis*.

2 All Nouns increasing long in the last Syllable save one of the Genitive case, are Feminines: as *Virtus* *Virtutis*: *Pietas*, *Pietatis*.

Except. 1 The Monosyllables, *Sol*, *Ren*, *Splen*, *As*, *Bes*, *Pres*, *Glis* a Dormouse, *Mos*, *Flos*, *Ros*, *Tros*,
Mus

Mus, Dens, Mons, Pons, Fons, Seps, a Serpent, *Rex*, which are Masculines. 2 Nounes in, *n*, of more Syllables, as, *Lichen, Delphin, Halcyon*, which are likewise Masculines (but *Siren* is of the Fœminine.) 3 Nounes in, *o*, signifying a bodily Substance, as *Leo, &c.* to which may be added *senio, Ternio, Sermo*: which are Masculines. 4 Nounes in *er, or, & os*, as *Crater, Conditor, Heros*, Mascul. Except *Soror, Vxor*, Fœmin. and *Autor*, the Common of two without distinction of Sexe. 5 *Torrens, Nefrens, Oriens, Bidens* a Dung-fork, and other compounds of *Dens*: and *Gigas, Elephas, Adamas, Garamas, Primas &c. Tapes, Labes, Magnes*, and the parts of a pound, as *Sextans, Triens, Quadrans, Quincunx, Bes, Dodrans, Deunx*. So also *Hydrops, Thorax, Vervex, Phœnix, Spadix, Volvox, Bombyx*: like worme, which are Masculines. 6 These Monosyllables, *Mel, Fel, Lac, Far, Ver, Cor, As, Vas, Vasis, os, oris: os, ossis*; also *Rex, Thus, Ius, Crus, Pus, & Halec*: as also Nounes polysyllable, in *al*, and *ar*, as *Capital, Laquear*: which are Neuters. 7 These Nounes, *Parens, Heres, Infans, Adolescens, Ilex, Exlex, Bifrons*, (which five latter are sometimes Adjectives) *Custos, Cliens, Sacerdos, Python, Serpens, Bubo, Rudens, Perdix, Linx, Limax, Stirps*, a stump of a tree; *Calx*, the heele; and *Dies*; Which are the Common of two, without distinction of Sexe: But *Dies* in the plurall number is Masculine only.

3 All Nounes increasing short in the last syllable save one, of the Genitive case, are of the Masculine Gender, as, *Sanguis, Sanguinis: Sal, Salis*: sometimes Neuter, *Vas,*

Vas, Vadis: Mas, Maris: Pes, Pedis, Grex, Gregis: Phryx, Pbrygis: Lar, Laris.

Except 1 *Fœminines* in , *do*, and *go*, having more then two Syllables; to which you may adde *Grando, Virgo, Compes, Teges, Seges, Arbor, Hyems, Bacchar, Mulier, Syndon, Icon, Amazon, Pecus, pecudis; Forfex, Pellex, Carex, Suppellex, Appendix, Histrix, Coxendix, Filix*: also words in, *as*, and *is*, derived from Greke Nounes, as *Lampas, Iaspis*: But *Harpago, harpaginis*, is the Masculine. 2 Nounes signifying a thing without life, and ending either in, *a*, as *Problema*; *en*, as *Omen*; *ar*, as *Iubar*; *ur*, as *Iecur*; *us*, as *Onus*; *put*, as *Occiput*; which are Neuters (except *Pecten, Furfur*, which are Masculines; and *Guttur*, sometimes Masculine) Also these Nounes are Neuters, *Cadaver, Verber, Iter, Suber, Tuber*, a Mushroome, *Uber, Gingiber, Laser, Cicer, Piper, Papaver, Sicer, Siler, Spinter*, also *Marmor, Equor, Ador, Pecus, pecoris*, but *Papaver* is sometimes Masculine. 3 These of the Common of two, *Scrobs, Grus, Cardo, Margo, Cinis, Obex, Pulvis, Adeps, Forceps, Pumex, Ramex, Anas, Imbrex*, also *Culex, Natrix, Dux, Bos, Sus, Vigil, Pugil, Præsul, Martyr, Ligur, Arcas, Antistes, Miles, Interpres, Comes, Hospes, Præses, Ales, Exul, Princeps* (which three latter are sometimes Adjectives) *Auceps, Eques, Obſes*, and some Nounes compounded of Verbes, as, *Index, Conjux, Vindex, Opifex, &c.*

The Fourth Declension hath two terminations, { *US* } as { *Manus*.
 { *U* } as { *Genus*.

All Nounes that end in, *us*, are of the Masculine
D Gender

Gender (except *Domus*, *Colus*, *Ficus*, a fig: *Acus*, *Porticus*, *Tribus*, *Socrus*, *Nurus*, *Manus*, *Anus*, which are Fœminines) and are of the Fourth Declension, when the Genitive case singular endeth in, *us*: the Dative in, *ui*: the Accusative in *um*: the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in, *u*: The Nominative plurall in *us*: the Genitive in, *um*: the Dative in, *ibus*: the Accusative in *us*: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in *ibus*.

And are thus varied,

Singulariter,	Nom. <i>Motus.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Motus.</i>
	Gen. <i>Motus.</i>		Gen. <i>Motuum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Motui.</i>		Dat. <i>Motibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>Motum.</i>		Acc. <i>Motus.</i>
	Voc. <i>Motus.</i>		Voc. <i>Motus.</i>
	Abl. <i>Motu.</i>		Abl. <i>Motibus.</i>

Those that end in, *u*, are invariable in the singular: and therefore Neuters: but in the Plurall they be thus varied.

Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Genua.</i>
	Gen. <i>Genuum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Genibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>Genua.</i>
	Voc. <i>Genua.</i>
	Abl. <i>Genibus.</i>

Cautions.

Eleaven Nounes of this Declension, make, *ubus*,
in

in the Dative and Ablative Plurall, which are comprehended in this Distich.

*Hec in ubus; Ficus, Portus, Partus, Specus, Arcus,
Sic Lacus, atq; Veru, sic Quercus, Acus, Tribus, Artus.*

Iesus, is an irregular word, whose Acculative case endeth in, *um*, and the rest in, *u*.

The Fifth Declension hath only one termination, namely, *ES*, as *Facies*. Whose Genitive and Dative case singular doe end in, *ei*; The Accusative in, *em*; the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in, *e*; The Nominative plurall in, *es*; the Genitive in, *erum*; the Dative in, *ebus*; the Accusative in, *es*; the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in, *ebus*.

And are thus Varied.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Facies.</i>	{	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Facies.</i>
		Gen. <i>Faciei.</i>			Gen. <i>Facierum.</i>
		Dat. <i>Faciei.</i>			Dat. <i>Faciebus.</i>
		Acc. <i>Faciem.</i>			Acc. <i>Facies.</i>
		Voc. <i>Facies.</i>			Voc. <i>Facies.</i>
		Abl. <i>Facie.</i>			Abl. <i>Faciebus.</i>

All Nounes of this Declension are Fœminines, except *Dies*, which is of the Common of two, in the Singular, and Masculine in the Plurall: and his compound *Meridies*, which is Masculine only.

A Noun Adjective is that to which something is to be added, to expresse it's signification.

There be seaven Accidents
of a Noun Adjective,

{ Derivation.
| Composition.
| Number.
| Case.
| Gender.
| Declension.
| Comparison.

There be four Divisions of a Noun Adjective.

Whereof the first is into, { Proper } as, *Gradivas*, which is of the
{ Common, as, *Bonus*. } Masculine termination only,
as peculiar to *Mars*.

The Second into { Primitive.
{ Derivative.
{ Simple.
{ Compound.

A *Primitive* Adjective is that which followeth
from no other word as, *Albus*.

A *Derivative* is that which cometh of its *Primitive*,

Which is fixe fold { Nominall.
{ Verball.
{ Gerundivall.
{ Participiall.
{ Adverbiall.
{ Prepositionall.

1 Nominall is two fold. { Substantivall.
{ Adjectivall.

A *Substantivall* Adjective is that which is deduced from a Substantive either

{ Generally, as *Cordatus* of *Cor*. or
{ Particularly, which is fixe fold.

1 Diminutive as, *Stultulus* of *Stultus*.

2 *Possessive*, as *Achilleus* of *Achilles*: *Herilis* of *Herus*.

3 *Patriall* as, *Oxonienfis* of *Oxonium*: *Glevenfis* of *Glevum*.

4 *Gentile* as, *Anglicus* of *Anglus*.

5 *Materiall* as, *Aureus*, of *Aurum*.

6 *Locall* as, *Hortensis* of *Hortus*.

An *Adjectivall* is derived of an *Adjective* as, *Parilis* of *Par*.

A *Verball* *Adjective* is derived of a *Verbe*, which is fourefold. Those which come. 1 Of the *Present Tense*, as *Petax* of *Peto*. 2 Of the *Præterimperfect tense*, as *Flebilis*, of *Flebam*. 3 Of the *Preterperfect Tense* as, *Fluxilis* of *Fluxi*. 4 Of the latter *Supine*, as *Deletilis* of *Deletu*, *Fistilis* of *Fistu*.

A *Gerundivall* *Adjective* is made of a *Gerund*. If it be the *Genitive case*, (for it is only used in the *Oblique Cases*) it is made of the *Gerund* in, *Di*: if the *Dative*, or *Ablative* of the *Gerund* in, *Do*: if the *Accusative*; of the *Gerund* in, *Dum*: which many times being the same in termination and signification; are only thus distinguished. *viç.* That the *Gerund* is alwaies the word governing; and the *Gerundivall* *Adjective* alwaies the word governed. It is differenced also from a *Participiall*, or *Participle* of the *Future* in, *Dus*; because that hath alwaies the *Active*, or *Active like*; but these alwaies the *Passive* signification.

A *Participiall* *Adjective* is that which comes of a *Participle*. Now *Participles* are changed into *Nounes* foure waies. 1 By *Regiment*, when they governe the *Case*, that the *Verbe* whereof they come, cannot governe: and that is incident only to the

Participle of the Present Tense, and the Præter Tense as, *Alieni Appetens, Profusus sui*. 2 By Comparison, when they admit the degrees thereof, which likewise is incident to the same two Participles as, *Amans, Amantior, Amantissimus. Doctus, Doctior, Doctissimus*. 3 By Composition, when they be compounded with such a word, that the Verbe they come of, cannot be compounded withall: which also is incident to the same two Participles as, *Innocens, Semisepultus*. 4 By loosing their signification, which is incident only to three, *Present, Præter, and Future* in *Dus*, as *Amans tui*, desirous of thee. *Vir Laudatus* or *Laudandus*, A man praisable, or worthy to be praised.

An *Adverbiall* Adjective is that which flowes from an Adverbe, as *Hodiernus* of *Hodie*.

A *Prepositionall* Adjective, is that which flowes from a Preposition as, *Externus* of *Extra*.

A *Simple* Adjective is that which is not compounded as, *Prudens*.

A *Compound* is that which is compounded of two *Simples*, whereof there are foureteene heads.

1 With a Substantive set before as, *Armipotens* of *Arma* and *potens*.

2 With a Substantive put after as, *Magnanimus*, of *Magnus* and *Animus*.

3 Of two Substantives as, *Plumipes*, of *Pluma* and *Pes*.

4 Of a Substantive and a Verbe as, *Frugifer*, of *Frugis* and *fero*.

5 Of one Adjective with another as, *Semiplenus*, *Sacrosanctus*.

6 With a Pronounce as, *Tantundem*, of *Tantum* and *Idem*.

- 7 With a Verbe as, *Sacrilegus*, of *Sacer* and *Lego*.
- 8 With an Adverbe as, *Nonnullus* of *Non* and *Nullus*.
- 9 Of an Adverbe and a Substantive as, *Bilinguis*, of *Bis* and *Lingua*.
- 10 Of an Adverbe and a Verbe as, *Benevolus*, of *Bene* and *Volo*.
- 11 With a Præposition as, *Immaturus*, of *In*, and *Maturus*.
- 12 Of a Præposition and a Substantive as, *Inermus*, of *In* and *Arma*.
- 13 Of a Præposition and a Verbe as, *Superstes* of *Super* and *sto*.
- 14 Of a Præposition and a Participle as, *Ignotus*, of *In* and *notus*.

The third Division of an Adjective, which shewes the Gender.

Every Adjective being terminated like one of these ten, as

SoleRS, *excellenS*, *locuplES*, *sublimIS*, &c. and *AX*,
BelligER, *atq; AncePS*, *satur*, *AlgidVS*, *atq;
 RavennAS*.

Is either of one, two, or three terminations. If of one, it is the Common of three: If of two; the former is the Common of two, and the latter the Neuter: If of three, the first is the masculine, the second the Fœminine, the third the Neuter in all Cases.

Those two Accidents of an Adjective, Number and Case are omitted here, because they are the same with a Noun Substantive.

For the Declension of a noun Adjective; you

must know that Adjectives of three terminations, are varied after the First and Second Declension of Substantives: in the Feminine gender after the first: the Masculine and Neuter after the second, in this manner.

Singulariter	Nom. Bonus, <i>na, num.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. Boni, <i>na, na.</i>
	Gen. Boni, <i>na, ni.</i>		G. Bonorū, <i>arū, orū.</i>
	Dat. Bono, <i>na, no.</i>		Dat. Bonis.
	Acc. Bonum, <i>am, um.</i>		Acc. Bonos, <i>as, a.</i>
	Voc. Bone, <i>na, um.</i>		Voc. Boni, <i>a, a.</i>
	Abl. Bono, <i>na, no.</i>		Abl. Bonis.

In which manner are declined, *Unus, Totus, Solus, Ullus, Nullus, Uter, Neuter, Alius, Alter*; saving that they make their Genitive in, *ius*, and their Dative in, *i*, and that the sixe latter want the Vocative case: and *Alius* makes *Aliud* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative and Accusative case singular. *Ambo*, and *Duo*, be irregular, except in the Genitive case, being thus varied.

Pluraliter	Nom. Ambo, <i>ba, bo.</i>
	Gen. Amborum, <i>barum, borum.</i>
	Dat. Ambobus, <i>babus, bobus.</i>
	Acc. Ambos, <i>bas, bo.</i>
	Voc. Ambo, <i>ba, bo.</i>
	Abl. Ambobus, <i>babus, bobus.</i>

Adjectives of one or two terminations, are varied after the third Declension of Substantives, in this wise.

Singulariter

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Felix.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Felices, & Felicia.</i>
	Gen. <i>Feliciis.</i>		Gen. <i>Felicium.</i>
	Dat. <i>Felici.</i>		Dat. <i>Felicibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>Felicem, & Felix.</i>		Acc. <i>Felices, & Felicia.</i>
	Voc. <i>Felix.</i>		Voc. <i>Felices & Felicia.</i>
	Abl. <i>Felice, & Felici.</i>		Abl. <i>Felicibus.</i>

After the same manner may be declined *Ravennas, Hic, hæc, & hoc Ravennas. &c.*

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Tristis, & Triste.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Tristes, & Tristia.</i>
	Gen. <i>Tristii.</i>		Gen. <i>Tristium.</i>
	Dat. <i>Tristi.</i>		Dat. <i>Tristibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>Tristem, & Triste.</i>		Acc. <i>Tristes, & Tristia.</i>
	Voc. <i>Tristi, & Triste.</i>		Voc. <i>Tristes, & Tristia.</i>
	Abl. <i>Tristi.</i>		Abl. <i>Tristibus.</i>

The fourth Division is concerning the last *Accident* of an Adjective, viz, *Comparison*.

Every Adjective is { Compared, or
either { Not Compared.

Adjectives whose signification cannot be increased or diminished, are not Compared, as, *Omniis, Nullus*, but all others may either *Regularly*, or *irregularly*.

There be three degrees of { Positive.
Comparison, the { Comparative.
{ Superlative.

The

The *Positive* betokens the thing absolutely without excess as, *Durus*. hard.

The *Comparative* somewhat exceedeth its *Positive* in signification, as, *Durior*, Harder, or more hard.

The *Superlative* exceedeth its *Positive* in the highest degree as, *Durissimus* hardest, or most hard.

Comparison is { Regular. or
Irregular.

Regular Comparison is when the *Comparative* cometh of the first case of its *Positive*, that ends in, *i*: by putting thereto, *or*, and *us*: and the *Superlative* of the same, by putting thereto, *s*, and *simus*, as of *Duri*, *Durior*, *Durius*, and *Durissimus*.

Irregular Comparison is that which swerveth from this Rule. Of which kind of Comparison are,

1 These. *Bonus*, *Melior*, *Optimus*. *Malus*, *Pejor*, *Pessimus*. *Magnus*, *Major*, *Maximus*. *Parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*. *Nequam*, *Nequior*, *Nequissimus*. *Citra*, *citerior*, *citimus*. *Intra*, *interior*, *intimus*. *Infra*, *inferior*, *infimus*, vel *Imus*. *Extra*, *exterior*, *extimus*, & *extremus*. *Supra*, *superior*, *supremus*, & *summus*. *Post*, *Posterior*, *Postremus*. *Ultra*, *ulterior*, *ultimus*. *Prope*, *propior* *proximus*.

2 Those whose *Positives* end in, *er*, which make the *Superlative*, by putting to, *rimus*, as *Pulcher*, *Pulcherrimus*.

3 These like, ending in, *lis*, which make the *Superlative*, by changing, *is*, into *limus*, as *Humilis*, *Humillimus*. *Similis*, *Simillimus*. *Facilis*, *Facillimus*. *Gracilis*, *Gracillimus*. *Agilis*, *Agillimus*. *Docilis*, *Docillimus*.

4 They which are compounded of, *Dico*, *Loquor*, *Volo*, *Facio*, as *Maledicus*, *Maledicentior*, *Maledicentissimus*. *Magniloquus*, *Magniloquentior*, *Magniloquentissimus*.

loquentissimus. Benevolus, Benevolentior, Benevolentissimus. Magnus, Magnificentior, Magnificentissimus.

5 Those that end in, *us*, pure, as *Pius*, *magis pius*, *maximè pius*. Seldome *Piissimus*.

6 Participialls in, *Dus*, as *Colendus*, *magis Colendus*, *maximè Colendus*. Seldome *Colendissimus*.

7 All other Adjectives wanting a Regular Comparison, and having a signification, which admits an increase, with the signes *more*, and *most*, and a decrease, with the signes *lesse* or *least*, which are compared by *magis* and *Maximè*; *Minus* and *Minimè*: as *Rudis*, *magis Rudis*, *maximè Rudis*: *Memor*, *minus Memor*, *minimè Memor*. So *Vulgaris*, *Gelidus*, *Vetulus*, *Claudus*, *Crispus*, *Calvus*, *Cavus*, &c.

2 Comparison is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Defective.} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{Abusive.} \end{array} \right.$

Those Adjectives are Deficient in Comparison, which want either their Comparative or Superlative degree.

Adjectives wanting their Comparative, are these, *Inclutus*, atq; *Sacer*, *Falsus*, *Fides*, *Meritus* &c.

Nuper, & *Inventus*, *Novus*, & *juris-Consultus*.

To which adde, *Penè*, *Penissimus*.

Adjectives wanting the Superlative, are these.

Longinquus, *Iuvenis*, *Declivis*, & *Infinitus*,

Atq; *Senex*, *Ingens*, *Adolescens*, atq; *Propinquus*.

Opimus, *Opimior*, *Sinister*, *Sinisterior*: to which adde *Ante*, *Anterior*, and verballs in, *bilis*, as, *Formidabilis*, *Amabilis*, whose Superlative *Amabilissimus*, is sometimes used in *Tully*.

Abusive Comparison is when other words are Compared,

Compared, as *Neronior* of *Nero*, a Substantive. *Ipse* of *Ipse* or *Ipsus*, a Pronoun, &c.

OF HETEROCLITES.

Deficit, aut variat Heteroclita vox, vel abundat.

An Heteroclite is that which doth swerve from the common manner of declining.

Of which there be three sorts { *Variants.*
Defectives.
Redundants.

Variants are of { ¹ Those that vary in Gender only.
two sorts { ² Those that vary in Gender and Declension.

Variants in Gender are of foure sorts.

¹ Neuters in the singular number, and Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall, as, *Rastrum*, *Frenum*, *Filum*, *Capistrum*. ² Neuters in the singular number, and Masculines only in the Plurall, as, *Argos*, *Cælum*. ³ Masculines in the singular number, and Neuters in the Plurall, as *Menalus*, *Dindymus*, *Ismarus*, *Tartarus*, *Taygetus*, *Massicus*, *Gargarus*. ⁴ Masculine in the Singular, and Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall as, *Sibilus*, *Iocus*, *Locus*, *Avernus*.

Those that vary Gender and Declension, are Neuters of the Second Declension, in the Singular: and Fœminines of the first in the Plurall, as, *Nun-Atinum*, *Epulum*, *Balneum*, which sometimes hath *Balnea* in the Plurall number.

Defectives also are of two sorts.

Defectives

Defectives & Case.
in Number.

Defectives in case are of 5 sorts

}	Aptots.
	Monoptots.
	Diptots.
	Triptots.
	Tetraptots.

Aptots, are those which have no case varying from the Nominative, as these Substantives. *Nihil, Pondo, semis, tempe, gummi, Opus, usus, neede: sinapi, gelu, cornu, veru, genu*, (whereof the three last are Aptots in the singular number only) *Manna, Heb. Chaos, gr. Instar*. And these Adjectives also *Fas, Ne-fas, Frugi: Semi*, (never found but in composition) *cujusmodi, hujusmodi, Illiusmodi, Istiusmodi. Tot, Quot*, and all Nounes of number, from three to an hundred. Likewise *Præstò*.

Monoptots are those that have but one Case, varying from the Nominative as, *Natu, Iussu, Injussu, Astu, Promptu, Permissu, Inficias, Forte of Fores, Suppetias of Suppetiæ, Ergò (pro Causâ) of Ergon, gr. Tantidem of Tantundem, Adjective, Pluris of Plus*, which is a whole word in the Plurall Number.

Diptots are those that have two Cases varying from the Nominative, as *Spontis, Sponte: Repetundarum, Repetundis. Iugeris, Iugere: Vicem, vice*: whereof the two latter have all cases in the Plurall number.

}	Triptots are those which have three Cases	Varying from the Nominative.
		Not varying from the Nominative.

1 Varying from the Nominative in the singular number: as, *Opis, opem, ope. Precis, precem, precia. Vis, vim, vi*: the two latter whereof are whole words in the Plurall number.

2 Not varying from the Nominative in the Plurall: as, *Hordea, Farra, Forum, Mel, Mulsum, De fruta, Thus, Soboles, Labes*: and all Nounes of the fifth Declension, except *Res, Species, Facies, Aciēs, Dies*, and his compound *Meridies*.

Tetraptots, are those which have foure Cases varying from the Nominative, as *Gerundivall* Adjectives, whose Nominative is not in use; and most Pronounes, except *Tu, meus, noster, nostras*. Also these Adjectives, *Ullus, Nonnullus, uter, neuter, alius, alter*, which want the Vocative case.

Defectives in number are of sixe sorts.

1 Masculines in the singular, wanting the plurall, as, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, sinus, penus, Aether, nemo*.

2 Fœminines in the singular, wanting the plurall, as, *Pubes, salus, tussis, pix, humus, lues, sitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis*.

3 Neuters in the singular, wanting the plurall, as *Delicium, senium, lethum, cœnnum, salum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viscum, penum, justitium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, hâlec, gelu, solium, jubar*. To these three sorts of Defectives may be joyned *Unus*, which hath not the Plurall number, except it be joyned with a word that lacketh the Singular number, as *Vna littera, una mœnia*, and sometimes among the Poets, who for verse sake often use the plurall for the singular, as *Virg.*

————— *satis una superq̃*
Vidimus excidia. —————

There

There are other Nounes besides these wanting for the most part the plurall number, which for the diversity of the Genders, cannot be ranked under one and the same head, the heads of them are twelve comprized in this *Distich*.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Propria</i> ,	<i>Virtutes</i> ,	<i>Artes</i> ,	<i>Pensa</i> ,	<i>Uda</i> ,	<i>Figura</i> .
7	8	9	10	11	12.
<i>Morbi</i> ,	<i>Herbæ</i> ,	<i>Vitia</i> ,	<i>Ætates</i> ,	<i>Framenta</i> ,	<i>Metalla</i> ,
1 <i>Thomas</i> .	<i>Ricardus</i> .	2 <i>Prudentia</i> .	<i>Iustitia</i> .		
3 <i>Grammatica</i> .	<i>Logica</i> .	4 <i>Piper</i> .	<i>Saccharum</i> .		
5 <i>Aromatica</i> .	6 <i>Synecdoche</i> .	<i>Metaphora</i> .			
7 <i>Podagra</i> .	<i>Cephalalgia</i> .	8 <i>Amaranthus</i> .			
<i>Amaracus</i> .	9 <i>Desidia</i> .	<i>Avaritia</i> .			
10 <i>Juventa</i> .	<i>Seneſta</i> .	11 <i>Triticum</i> .	12 <i>Aurum</i> .		
	<i>Ferrum</i> .				

4 Masculines in the Plurall wanting the singular, *Manes*, *maiores*, *canceſſi*, *liberi*, *antes*, *menſes*, *lemures*, *faſti*, *minores*, *natales* (when it ſignifies a ſtock) *Penates*, and the proper names of People and Places: as *Gabii*, *Locri*.

5 Fœminines in the Plurall, wanting the ſingular, as, *Exuvie*, *Phalerae*, *Grates*, *Manubie*, *Idæ*, *Antie*, *Inducie*, *Inſidie*, *Mine*, *Excubie*, *Nona*, *Nugæ*, *Trice*, *Calendæ*, *Quiquiliæ*, *Thermae*, *Cunæ*, *Diræ*, *Exequie*, *Ferie*, *Inſerie*, *Primitiæ*, *Plagæ* (when it ſignifies nets,) *Valvæ*, *Nuptiæ*, *Divitiæ*, *Lactes*, *Thebæ*, *Athenæ*, and ſuch other Proper names of places.

6 Neuters in the Plurall wanting the Singular. *Menia*, *Teſqua*, *Præcordia*, *Lustra*, *Arma*, *Mapalia*, *Bellaria*, *Munia*, *Caſtra*, *Iuſta*, *Sponſalia*, *Roſtra*, *Crepundia*, *Cunabula*, *Extæ*. And the Feaſts of the Heatheniſh Gods, as *Bacchanalia*, and Proper names of places as *ſuſa*.

To these Rules may be added *Ambo* and *Unde* which in all three Genders want the Singular number.

Redundants are of two sorts.

Redundants $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Substantives.} \\ \text{Adjectives.} \end{array} \right.$

Redundant Substantives are of foure sorts:

- 1 Those that abound in termination only as, *Arbor*, *Arboris*. *Odor*, *Odoris*.
- 2 Those that abound in termination and Gender, as, *Baculus* *Baculum*.
- 3 Those that abound in Declension, as *Laurus*, *Quercus*, *Pinus*, *Ficus* for the Fig and the Figtree, *Colus* a Distaffe, *Cornus*, when it is taken for a Cornell tree, *Lacus*, *Domus*, which are of the Second and Fourth Declension together; but *Domus* holds not in every case: for we read not of *Dome* in the Vocative singular, nor *Domis* in the Nominative Plurall; nor *Domis* in the Dative and Ablative.
- 4 Those that abound in Declension, Termination and Gender, as, *Specus*, *ci*. Mas. g. *Specus*, *cūs*. Fem. g. *Specus*, *coris*. Neut. g. *Penus*, *ni*. m. g. *Penus*, *nūs*. fem. g. *Penus*, *ni*. & *Penus*, *noris*, neut. g. which are all set downe in A. Gellius, and *Calpepinus* addeth *Penu indecl*.

Redundant Adjectives are such as are compounded of these Substantives, *Arma*, *Iugum*, *Nervus*, *Somnus*, *Clivus*, *Animus*, *Limen*, *Frænum*, *Cera*, *Bacillus*, as, *Inermus*, *Inerme* of *Arma*: *Bijugus*, *Bijugis* of *Iugum*: *Innervus*, *Innervis* of *Nervus*: *Insomnus*, *Insomnis* of *Somnus*: *Proclivus*, *Proclivis* of *Clivus*: *Exanimus*, *Exanimis*, of *Animus*: *Sublimus*, *Sublimis* of *Limen*; *quasi Limen superius*: *Effrænus*, *Effrænis* of *Frænum*: *Sinterus*, *Sinceris*, of *Cera*:
Imbe-

Imbecillus, Imbecillis of *Bacillum*. These Adjectives may not be promiscuously used at our pleasure : for though they be found in old writers, yet many of them are rejected, by those which have refined the latine tongue, as *Insomnus, Sublimus, Effraus, Sinceris*, to which may be added *Hilarus*, for *Hilaris* is usuall. These are also Redundant Adjectives, which have three terminations, whereas others have but two, of the same Declension.

Acer, cris, cre.

Alacer, cris, cre.

Celer, ris, re.

Campester, stris, stre.

Volucer, cris, cre.

Celeber, bris, bre.

Saluber, bris, bre.

Pedester, stris, stre.

Equester, stris, stre.

Paluster, stris, stre.

Sylvester, stris, stre.

OF a PRONOVNE.

A Pronoun is a part of speech, much like a Noun, variable, both governing and governed, which is used in shewing or rehearsing or asking.

There are seven Accidents
of a Pronoun

Derivation.
Composition.
Number.
Case.
Gender.
Declension.
Person

There be 64. Pronouns which admit two general divisions, diverse subdivisions.

E

Every

- 1 Every Pronoun is either } *Substantive.*
 } *or*
 } *Adjective.*

The Pronoun Substantives are but three, *Ego, Tu, Sui*. All the rest being 61. are Adjectives.

- 2 Every Pronoun is either } *Primitive or*
 } *Derivative.* } 19 *Simple.*
 } *Simple or* } 45 *Compound.*
 } *Compound.*

The 19. Simple are { 10 *Primitives.*
 divided into { 9 *Derivatives.*

The 10 Primitives are these. *Ego, Tu, Sui, Ille, Ipse, Iste, Hic, Is, Quis, Qui*, which are subdivided into three only Demonstratives, shewing a thing not spoken of before, as, *Ego, Tu, Sui*, into five sometimes Demonstratives, sometimes Relatives as, *Ille, Ipse, Iste, Hic, Is*. And *Qui* the only pure Relative rehearsing a thing spoken of before. And *Quis* sometimes an Interrogative, sometimes an Indefinite.

The nine Derivatives } 6 *Possessives. Meus, Tuus,*
 are divided into } *Suus, Noster, Vester, Cuius.*
 } 3 *Gentiles. Nostras, Ve-*
 } *stras, Cuias.*

The Compound Pronouns are divided into eight ranks.

1 Five Compounded with Nouns as, *Cujusmodi, Hujusmodi, Illiusmodi, Istiusmodi, Aliquis*, to which adde the Decomposed *Unusquisque*.

2 Five with other Pronouns as, *Ego-ipse, Tu-ipse, Sui-ipsius, Istic, Illic*.

3 Two compounded with themselves as, *Quisquis*, and *Sese*.

4 Three with a *Verbe* as, *Quisputas, Quivis, Quilibet*:

5 Five with an *Adverbe* as, *Eccum, Ellum, Ecquis, Nunquis, Idem*.

6 Seaven with a *Conjunction* as, *Quisquam, Quisq̃, Quicunq̃, Hiccinæ, Nequis, Siquis, Quisnam*.

7 Foure with a *Præposition* as, *Mecum, Tecum, Secum, Quicum*.

8 Foureteene with a *syllabicall adjection* as,

With	{ Met. }	Egomet, Tuimet, Suimet.
	{ Te. }	Tute.
	{ Ce. }	Hujusce, Illiusce, Istiusce.
	{ Pte. }	Meapte, Tuapte, Suapte, Nostrapte,
		Vestrapte.
	{ Piam. }	Quispiam.
	{ Dam }	Quidam.

Numbers and Cases are the same with a Noun, Genders three, Masculine, Fœminine and Neuter in Pronoun Substantives, as also in Pronoun Adjectives of three terminations. And *Nostras, Vestras*, and *Cujas* are of the Common of three.

Pronoun Substantives are of the same Gender, with the Noun whereof they are spoken: as *Ego*, spoken of a man, in the *Masculine*, of a woman, in the *Fœminine*.

Pronounes are thus varied.

Singulariter	{	Nom. Ego.	Pluraliter	{	Nom. Nos.
	{	Gen. Mei.		{	Gen. Nostrum, vel Nostri.
	{	Dat. Mihi.		{	Dat. Nobis.
	{	Acc. Me.		{	Acc. Nos.
	{	Voc. Caret.		{	Voc. Caret.
	{	Abl. Me.		{	Abl. Nobis.

And thus is *Egomet* its compound declined.

Singulariter	Nom. Tu.	Pluraliter	Nom. Vos.
	Gen. Tuū.		Gen. Vestrūm, vel Vestrū.
	Dat. Tibi.		Dat. Vobis.
	Acc. Te.		Acc. Vos.
	Voc. Tu.		Voc. Vos.
	Abl. Te.		Abl. Vobis.

So *Tuimet*, &c. having no Nominative for the difference of *Tuimet* the Verbe. So *Tute* makes *Teti* only in the Accus.

Singulariter	Nom. Caret.
	Gen. Sui.
	Dat. Sibi.
	Acc. Se.
	Voc. Caret.
	Abl. Se.

So *Sibimet*, and *Semer*, with his *Decompositum*, *Sibimet ipsi*, & *ipsis* in the Dative: *Semetipsum*, & *ipso*, in the Accusative, and *Semetipso*, & *ipsis*, in the Ablative.

Singulariter	Nom. Iste, ista, istud.	Pluraliter	Nom. Isti, istae, ista.
	Gen. Istius.		Gen. Istorum, arum, orum.
	Dat. Isti.		Dat. Isteis.
	Acc. Istū, istā, istud.		Acc. Istos, istas, ista.
	Voc. Caret.		Voc. Caret.
	Abl. Isto, istā, isto.		Abl. Isteis.

Ide is declined like *Iste*, one compound whereof makes only *Ellum*, *Ellam*, *Ellos*, *Ellas*: in the Masculine and Foeminine genders of the Accusative singular and plurall. And also *Ipse* saving that in the Neuter gender of the Nominative singular it maketh *Ipsum*.

Singulariter

Singulariter	Nom. Iſtic, iſtac, iſtoc,	Pluraliter	Nom. } Iſtac.
	vel iſtuc.		Acc. }
	Acc. Iſtunc, iſtanc, iſtoc,		
	vel iſtuc.		
	Abl. Iſtoc, iſtâc, iſtoc.		

So, Illie, illæc, illoc.

Singulariter	Nom. Hic, hæc, hoc.	Pluraliter	Nom. Hi, hæ, hæc.
	Gen. Hujus.		Ge. Horû, harû, horû.
	Dat. Huic.		Dat. His.
	Acc. Hanc, hanc, hoc		Acc. Hos, has, hæc.
	Voc. Caret.		Voc. Caret.
	Abl. Hoc, hâc, hoc.		Abl. His.

Ce, is ſometimes added to the Oblique Caſes of theſe three Pronouns, *Hic*, *ille*, *iſte*, as often as they end in, s, as, *Huſuſce*, *Hiſce*, *Illuſce*, *Iſtiusce*, *Illoſce*, *Iſtoſce*, *Hoſce*: whoſe compound *Hicce* is thus varied.

Singulariter	Nom. Hicce, hæcce, hoccine.	Pluraliter	Nom. } Hæccine
	Acc. Huncce, hancce, hoccine.		& }
	Abl. Hoccine, hâccine, hoccine.		Acc. }

Singulariter	Nom. Is, ea, id.	Pluraliter	Nom. Ei, ea, ea.
	Gen. Ejus.		Gen. Eorû, earû, eorû.
	Dat. Ei.		Dat. Eis, vel iis.
	Acc. Eum, eam, id.		Acc. Eos, eas, ea.
	Voc. Caret.		Voc. Caret.
	Abl. Eo, eâ, eo.		Abl. Eis, vel iis.

So *Idem*, its Compound. The other Compound makes only *Eccum*, *eccam*, *eccos*, *eccas*. Singular and Plurall.

Singu-

Singulariter	Nom. Qui, quæ, quod.	Pluraliter	Nom. Qui, quæ, quæ.
	Gen. Cujus.		Gen. Quorū, quarū,
	Dat. Cui.		quorum,
	Acc. Quem, quā, quod		Dat. Quibus, v. quæ
	Voc. Caret.		Acc. Quos, quas,
	Abl. Quo, quā, quo,		quæ.
	vel quī, Sometimes		Voc. Caret.
	in the Mas. & Fœm.		Abl. Quibus v. quæ.

After the same manner is declined *Quis* with its Compounds. Except *Quispiam*, which makes *Quispiam* for *Quidpiam* in the neuter Gender. And *Nequis*, *aliquis*, *nunquis*, *si quis*, which as well in the Feminine singular, as in the Neuter 'plurall, make *Quæ*, not *Quæ*, and *Ecquis* which hath both in the Feminine gender, and lastly *Quisquis*, which is thus varied.

{ Nom. *Quisquis, Quicquid.*
 { Acc. *Quicquid.*
 { Abl. *Quoquo, Quâquâ. Quoquo.*

Meus, Tuus, Suus, Noster, Vester, are declined like *Bonus* (save that *Meus* hath *Mi*, in the *Voc*, not *Mee*) *Ille, Ipse, Iste, Is*, like *Solus* (but that *Ille, Iste*, and *Is*, make the Neuter singular in, *d*, not, *m*, like *Alius*) *Nostras* and *Vestras* like to *Felix*.

The seventh Accident of a Pronoun, is *Person*, which is triple.

The first speaketh of himselfe, as, *Ego I, Nos, wee.*

The second is spoken to, as, *Tu, thou. Vos, yee.*

The third is spoken of, as, *Ille, he. Illi, they.*

OF A VERBE.

A Verbe is a part of Speech, variable, both governing and governed, signifying to Doe, to Suffer, and to Be.

There be 9. Accidents of a Verb.	{	Derivation.
	{	Composition.
	{	Moodes.
	{	Tenses.
	{	Gerunds.
	{	Supines.
	{	Number.
	{	Person.
	{	Conjugations.

A Verbe hath 18, severall Appellations, and only three significations. *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*, as appears by its five generall Divisions.

The first whereof is into a Verbe	{	<i>Active.</i>	{	<i>Neuter-Active.</i>
		<i>Passive.</i>		<i>Neuter-Passive.</i>
		<i>Neuter.</i>		
		<i>Deponent.</i>		
		<i>Common.</i>		

A Verbe *Active* endeth in, *o*, and signifieth to Doe, as *Amo*, I love, and by putting to, *r*, it may be a *Passive*, as *Amor*.

A Verbe *Passive* endeth in, *or*, and signifieth to suffer, as *Amor*, I am loved, and by putting away *r*, it may be an *Active*, as *Amo*.

A verbe *Neuter* endeth in, *m*, (as only *sum*, and his compounds) or in, *o*, which cannot take *r*, to make him a *Passive*: and signifies sometimes, *To be*

(as only the simple Verbe *Sum*) sometimes Active like, as *Curre* I runne : sometimes Passive like, as *Ægrotō*, I am sick.

A Verbe Deponent ends in, *or*, like a Passive: and yet in signification is either Active, as *Loquor Verbum*, I speake a word: or Neuter, as *Glorior*, I boast.

A Verbe Commune endeth in, *or*, like a Passive, and hath both Active and Passive significations, as *Adipiscor*, *Adulor*. Verbs Commune are very rare, and those that are, are almost worne out of use.

A Neuter Active is partly Neuter, in that it ends in, *o*, and cannot take *r*, to make him a Passive: and partly Active, in that it hath an Active and Transitive signification, of which sort there are diverse, as *Ambio*, *Convenio*, *Doleo*, *Evado*, *Facio*, and diverse others.

A Neuter-Passive is partly Neuter, in that it ends in *o*, and cannot take *r*, to make him a Passive: and partly Passive, in that it hath either the Præterperfect tense of a Passive, the signification of a Passive, or both: in respect whereof it is three fold.

1 Neuter-passives in respect of their Præterperfect Tense only, are these foure *Gaudeo*, *Gavisus sum*: *Fido*, *Fisus*: *Audeo*, *Ausus*: *Soleo*, *solitus*.

2 Neuter-passives in respect of their signification only, are these foure, *Vapulo*, *Vaneō*, *Liceo*, *Exulo*.

3 A Neuter-passive in respect of both, is only *Fio*

2 Every Verbe { Primitive or Derivative.
is either { Simple or Compound.

A Primitive Verbe is that which is not deduced from another, as *Amo*.

A Derivative is that which is deduced from its Primitive.

Which is twofold ² *Nominall.*
Verball.

Nominall is either *Substantivall.*
or
Adjectivall.

A Substantivall Verbe is that which is derived from a Substantive, as *Verbero* of *Verber*, *Puerasco* of *Puer*.

An Adjectivall Verbe is that which is derived of an Adjective, as *Nigreo*, of *Niger*: *Pingueo*, of *Pinguis*.

Verball is that which is derived of a verbe *Generally, as Scaturio* of *Scateo*.
Particularly, which is five fold.

1 Such as are called *Inceptives*, *Inchoatives*, or *Augmentatives*; because they imply either a beginning or increase of signification, as *Tepeſco* of *Tepeo*: *Ferveſco* of *Ferveo*.

2 *Frequentatives*, which imply a frequent iteration of an action, being either derived of the Present Tense; as *Vellico* of *Vello*: or of the latter Supine; whereof there are five Terminations.

In, So: as *Pulſo*, of *Pulſu*, of *Pepuli*, of *Pello*.

In, To: as *Dictito*, of *Dictu*, of *Dixi*, of *Dico*.

In, Tor: as *Scitor*, of *Scitu*, of *Scivi*, of *Scio*.

In, Xo: as *Nexo*, of *Nexu*, of *Nexi*, of *Necto*.

In, Xor: as *Amplexor*, of *Amplexu*, &c.

3 *Desideratives* which imply a desire to doe a thing, coming of the latter Supine, of other Verbs of the ſame ſignification: as *Parturio*, of *Partu*, of *Peri*,

pcri, of *Pario*, *Efurio*, of *Esu*, of *Edi*, of *Edo*.

4 *Diminutives*, which imply a diminution of doing, whereof there are two terminations.

In, *Lo*: as *Sorbiko*, of *Sorbeo*.

In, *ssio*: as *Pitissio*, of *milis*, of *mis*.

5 *Imitatives*; which imply an imitation; as *Patrisse*, of *Patrizo*. *Platonisse*, of *Platonizo*, which forme the Latines affect not, but use *Græcor pro Græcisso*: *Cornisor pro cornicisso*: *Bacchor pro Bacchisso*, &c.

A Simple Verbe is that which is not Compounded, as, *Ago*.

A Compound is that which is compounded of two words, whereof there are seven heads.

1 With a Substantive, as *Oscito*: of *Os*, & *cito*.

2 With an Adjective, as, *Possūm*, of *Pos* and *Sum*.

3 with another Verbe, as, *Olfacio*: of *oleo* and *facio*.

4 With an Adverbe, as, *Satisfacio*, of *satis* and *facio*.

5 With a Præposition, as, *Inficio*; of *in* and *facio*.

6 Of a Præposition and a Substantive, as, *Peragro*, of *Per*, and *Ager*.

7 Of a Præposition and an Adjective: as *Ignoro*, of *in*, and *gnarus*.

3 Every Verbe is either { Regular,
or
Irregular.

Regular Verbes are those which are varied after the foure Conjugations, and are formed according to the Moods and Tenses following.

Irregular

Irregular Verbes are such as doe swerve from the common manner of variation, and formation, in number fixe, after mentioned, with their compounds.

4 Every Verbe is either { *Personall,*
or
Impersonall.

Personalls are such as have persons, as *Ego Amo. Tu Amas.*

An *Impersonall* is that which wants the Primary persons, to wit the first and second: and is used in the third Person, in every Moode and Tense having the signe, *it*, before his English. The signe, there, is found only in one, as *Vacat*, for *otium est*, there is leasure. *Non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Iovi. Ovid.* As *Personalls* are not so called, because they have a Nominative before them, but because they have distinct Persons: So Verbs are not called *Impersonalls* because they have no Nominative, as if they were Innominatives: for they have often a Nominative set downe, if not one commonly understood, or implied: yet sometimes without either: as *Cicero. Non est ab isto perseveratum*, and such like. Nor may they be called *Impersonalls* like Infinitive Moods, because they have no certaine Person: but because they are destitute of their principall Persons.

Impersonalls are either properly so called, which are used allwaies absolutely, (*i.*) not having a Nominative before them, as *Libet, Tædet, Pluit, Nigrit*, of the Active forme: *Statur, Fletur, Perseveratum est, Pugnatum est*, of the Passive, (which two latter, and others of like sort, are circumlocuted by the Participle of the Præter Tense, signifying a thing past, as *Pugnatum est*, it hath been fought, and

not

not by the first Supine: implying a thing to come, as *Eo Pugnatum*, I goe to fight. Or else improperly, which sometimes are otherwise used, and that either in the third Person only, either in the singular number only, as *Licet*, *liquet*, Active: *Dormitur*, *Bibitur*, Passive: or plurall, as *Oportent*, *Pudent*, *Penitebunt*, Active; *Peccantur*, *Regnantur*, *Vigilantur*, Passive: Or in other Persons also not in the Passive forme, for they never vary: as *Luditur*, *Vivitur*: but in the Active forme, and then they cease to be Verbs Impersonalls, whereof some have been whole Verbs in old time, as *Decet*, *Piget*, *Miseret*: and other some in use now, as *Juvat*, *Properat*, *Miserefcit*, *Placet*, and such like. It is most rare that an Impersonall should come of a Verbe Deponent, because they lay aside the Passive signification.

Every Verbe is divided into } *Redundant.*
} *Defective.*
} *Compleat.*

Redundants are those that have too much, and *Defective*, that have too little: both which afterward are specified in their due place.

A *Compleat* Verb is a mean betwixt these two extreames, that hath neither too much nor too little.

A *Moode* is that which to the signification of a Verbe, addeth the manner of signifying, with the change of termination.

For if there be no regard had of the difference of voice and termination, as well as of the manner of signifying, there will be as many Moods, as there be affections of the minde, by which we are induced to speake: as the Imperative so may be termed a *Deprecative*, *Permissive*, *Hortative*, and *Suppositive* Moode. There

There be Sixe Moods } *Indicative.*
 } *Imperative.*
 } *Optative.*
 } *Potentiall.*
 } *Subjunctive.*
 } *Infinitive.*

The *Indicative*, of *indico*, to shew, because it shewes or declares something to be done or suffered.

The *Imperative* of *impero*, to command, because it bids or commands, having also the signe set in the third Person singular, and in the first and third Plurall.

The *Optative* of *opto*, to wish, because it hath alwaies an Adverbe of wishing aforegoing.

The *Potentiall*, of *Potens*, of *Possum*, to may or can; because the signes of the severall Tenses of this Moode are, *May*, *Can*, *Might*, *Would*, *should*, or *could*.

The *Subjunctive*, of *Subjungo*, to subjoyne, because it is ever subjoynd to another verb in the same sentence, aforegoing. It is also called the *Conjunctive* Moode, because commonly it hath some *Conjunction* immediatly before it, and sometimes an *Adverb*. One difference betweene the *Subjunctive* and *Potentiall*, is that the *Subjunctive* is Englished like the *Indicative*: not the *Potentiall*, as, *cum amem*, when I doe love.

The *Infinitive*, of *infinitus*, indefinite, because it signifies to doe, to suffer, and to be, indefinitely, & indeterminately, having neither number, person, nor nominative to limit it.

A Tense is the difference of a Verbe, according to the time *Præsent*, *Past*, and to come.

There be three Tenses } *Præsent.*
or Times } *Præter.* } Tense.
 } *Future.*

The *Præsent* Tense speaketh of the time that now is, with the signe, *Doe*, in the first Person singular, and third Person plurall, in an Active or Active-like signification, as *Amo*, I doe love; but in a Passive or Passive-like, *am*, in the first Person, *art*, in the second; *is*, in the third singular; and, *are*, in the three Persons plurall.

The *Præter* Tense is three fold } *Præterimperfect.*
 } *Præterperfect.*
 } *Præterpluperfect.*

The *Præterimperfect* Tense, speaketh of the time not perfectly past, with the signe, *Did*, in all Persons, except the second singular, (in which it hath, *Didst*) in an Active or Active-like signification, as *Amabam*, I did love. But in a Passive, or Passive-like signification, in the singular, *was*, and in the plurall, *were*, as *Amabar*, I was loved.

The *Præterperfect* Tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with the signe *Have*, in the first singu-

lar, and the third plurall ; In the second singular *Hast*, in the third *Hath*, in both Active and Passive signification, or in Verbs like unto them, as *Amavi*, I have loved: *Amatus sum vel fui*, I have been loved.

The *Præterpluperfect* Tense, speaketh of the time more then perfectly past, with the signe *Had*, in all Persons (except the second singular in which it hath *Hadst*) in both Active and Passive signification; or in Verbs like unto them: as *Amaveram* I had loved. *Amatus eram vel fueram*, I had been loved.

The *Future* Tense speaketh of the time to come; with the signification *shall* or *will* in all Persons, except the second singular (in which it hath *shalt* or *wilt*) in both Active and Passive signification: as *Amabo*, I shall or will love. *Amabor*, I shall or will be loved. Now the Future in the Active signification

is two fold } *Imperfect*, as, *cum Perlegam*, when I shall or will read over.
 } *Perfect*, as, *cum Perlegero*, when I shall have read over.

There be three Gerunds.

The first endeth in, *Di*, which resembles the Genitive case: the second in, *Do*, the Dative and Ablative: the third in, *Dum*, the Accusative: being the Accidents of Verbs in, *o*, and Verbs in *or*, (except Passives which have none) which follow the signification of the Verbs they come of, being derived of the Present tense, so that they seldome or never have the Passive signification, unlesse they come of a *Newter Passive*, or by an *Archaisme*.

There be two *Supines* being Accidents also of the

the same Verbe only.

The first ending in *um*, followes the signification of the Verbe whereof it comes, being derived of the Præterperfect Tense, so that it never signifies Passively, unlesse it be the Supine of a Neuter Passive, as *Vapulatum* to be beaten.

The latter ends in, *u*, and hath alwaies the Passive signification, as *Amatu* to be loved.

Numbers and *Persons* are the same with a *Præ-noun*, save that the Description of a Person belongeth properly to this place.

A Person is the special termination of a Verbe in both Numbers.

There are foure *Participles* belonging to Regular compleat Verbs, two appertaine to Verbs in *o*, The Participle of the *Præsent* Tense, and the Participle of the Future in *rus*: two belong to a verb Passive, A Participle of the *Præter* Tense, and a Participle of the Future in *Dus*; and all foure belong to a Verbe *Deponent* and *Commune*; whereof more in its due place.

Regular Compleat Verbs have foure *Conjugations* which be known after this manner; either by the termination of the root, or (more certainly) by the Infinitive Moode, First by the termination of the roote.

Verbs of the First Conjugation end commonly in, *o* impure, as *Amo*: (except some in, *o purum*, as *Beo*, *Meo*, *Screo*) having the second Person in *as* as *Amas*.

Verbs of the second Conjugation end commonly in *eo*, as *Doceo*.

The third commonly in *o*, impure, as *Lego* (ex

cept a few in, *o pūrum*, as *Fodio, Fugio, Capio, Pario, Statuo.*) having the second Person, in *is*, as *Legis*.

The fourth commonly in, *io*, as *Audio*.

By the Infinitive Moode infallibly, where Verbs of the first Conjugation have, *a*, long before, *re*, and *ri*, as *Amāre, Amāri*. The second hath, *e*, long before *re*, and *ri*, as *Docēre, Docēri*. The third hath *e*, short before, *re*, as *Legere*: whose Infinitive Passive endeth in, *i*, as *Legi*, having the last consonant of the roote præfixed to it: as *Trado, Tradi*. The fourth hath *i*, long before, *re*, and *ri*, as *Audire, Audiri*.

Conjugation is the varying of a Verbe, by its severall Moods, Tenses, & Persons.

To the conjugating of compleat Verbs in, *o*, whether they be Regular, or Irregular, sixe things are requisite: the Present Tense, the Præterperfect Tense, the Infinitive moode, Gerunds, Supines, and two Participles, the Participle of the Present Tense, and of the Future in *rus*, as

Amo, Amas, Amavi, Amare, Amandi, Amando, Amandum, Amatum, Amatu, Amans, Amaturus, to Love.

Doceo, Doces, Docui, Docere, Docendi, Docendo, Docendum, Doctum, Doctu, Docens, Docturus, to Teach.

Lego, Legis, Legi, Legere, Legendi, Legendo, Legendum, Lectum, Lectu, Legens, Lecturus, to Read.

Audio, Audis, Audiui, Audire, Audiendi, Audiendo, Audiendum, Auditum, Auditu, Audiens, Auditurus, to heare.

The Forming of a Verb is the assuming of one Person, and varying of the same, throughout all Moods and Tenses.

For the more easy varying and forming of Verbs according to the Moods and Tenses, and for the better parsing of a Lesson, these three rules of *Derivation* are not unnecessary.

1 The other Persons of every Tense, come of the first Person of the same Tense.

2 Of the Present Tense of the Indicative Moode, being the Theame and roote of all, comes the Præterimperfect tense, the Præterperfect, and the Future tense of the same Moode; the Præsent and Præterimperfect of all other Moods: as of *Amo*, is formed, *Amabam, Amavi, Amabo, Ama, Amem, Amarem, Amare*.

3 Of the Præterimperfect tense of the Indicative Moode, comes the Præterpluperfect tense of the same Moode: the Præterperfect, the Præterpluperfect, and the Future tense of the *Optative, Potenti- all, and Subjunctive* Moode: the Præterperfect and the Præterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive Moode, as of *Amavi*, are formed *Amaveram, Amaverim, Amavero*; (by changing *i*, into *ē* short) *Amavissent, Amavisse*; (by keeping, *i*, still.)

Indica-

Indicative Moode, Præsent tense singular.

I love, Thou lovest, He loveth, We love, Ye love, They love
 or or or or or or
 doe love, dost love. doth love. doe love. doe love. doe love.

A mo,	amas,	amat.	Pluraliter	Amamus, amatis, amant.
Doceo,	doces,	docet.		Docemus, docetis, docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit.		Legimus, legitis, legunt.
Audio.	audis.	audit.		Audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Præterim-
perfect
tense sin-
gular. { Amabam,
Docebam,
Legebam.
Audiebam. } I loved or did love, &c.
 bas, bat. Plur. bamus, batis, bant.

Præter-
perfect
tense sin-
gular. { Amavi,
Docui,
Legi,
Audiui, } I have loved, &c.
 isti, it. Plur. imus, istis, erunt, vel erē.

Præterplu-
perfect
tense singu-
lar. { Amaveram,
Docueram,
Legeram,
Audiuveram. } I had loved, &c.
 ras, rat. Plural. ramus, ratis, rant.

I shall or will love, &c.

Future tense singu- lar.	{	Amabo,	{	his, bit.	{	Plural.	bimus, bitis, bunt.		
		Docebo,		{			es, et.	{	emus, etis, ent.
		Legam,							
		Audiam,							

Imperative Moode, present tense singular.

Love thou.	Love he or let him love.	Love we or let us love.	Love yee.	Love they or let them love
Ama, Amato.	Amet, Amato.	} Plur. Amemus,	{ Amate, Amarote.	Ament, Amanto,
Doce, Doceto.	Doceat, doceto,			
Lege, Legeto.	Legat, Legito.	} Plur. Doceamus.	{ Docete, Docetote.	Doceant, Docento.
Audi, Audito.	audiat, audito.			
		} Plur. Legamus,	{ Legite, Legitote.	Legant, Legunto.
		} Plur. Audiamus,	{ Audite Auditote,	audiant, audiunt.

The Optative, Potentiall, and Subjunctive Moode, are found all alike in voice, and doe differ only in the signe of the Moode; and therefore the variation of a Verbe according to one of them will be sufficient.

subjunctive Moode.

When I love, &c.

Præsent tense
singul. *cum* { *Amem, ames, amet.* Plur. *cum Amemus, etis, entis.*
 { *Doccam,*
 { *Legam,* } *as, at.* Pluraliter, *cum, amus, atis, ant.*
 { *Audiam,*

Præter

Præterimperfect tense singular *cùm*. { *Amarem,*
Docerem,
Legerem,
Audirem. } When I loved, or did love, &c.
res, ret. Plur. cùm remus, retis, rent.

Præterperfect tense singular, *cùm*. { *Amaverim,*
Docuerim,
Legerim,
Audiuerim, } When I have loved, &c.
ris, rit. Plur. cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Præterpluperfect tense singular, *cùm*. { *Amavisssem,*
Docuisssem,
Legisssem,
Audiuisssem, } When I had loved, &c.
ses, set. Plur. cùm semus, setis, sent.

Future tense singular *cùm*. { *Amavero,*
Docuero,
Legero,
Audivero, } When I shall or will love, &c.
ris, rit. Plur. cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Moode.

Præsent tense { *Amare,*
Docere,
Legere,
Audire, } To { *Love,*
Teach.
Reade.
Heare.

Præterimperfect, Præterperfect, & Præterpluperfect tense, { *Amavisse,*
Docuisse,
Legisse,
Audiuisse, } To have { *Loved.*
Taught.
Read.
Heard.
or had

The Præterimperfect tense of this Moode, is not comprehended under the Præsent tense, but under the Præterperfect tense: for we may well say, for

Gaudeo quòd Amas, Gandeo te Amare; but not for *Gaudeo quòd jam tam amabas, Gaudeo te jam tum amare, but amasse*, Neither is the Præsent tense of the Infinitive, by Analogy, put for the Præterimperfect of the Indicative: for in all such expressions, as *Virgils, Tum pius, Æneas humeris abscindere vestem*, there is an Elleipsis of the verbe *Cæpit*.

Future tense,	{	Amaturum,	{	esse, to	{	Love,	{	hereafter,
		Docturum,				Teach,		
		Lecturum,				Reade,		
		Auditurum,				Heare,		

This tense is *Periphrasticall*, circumlocuted by the Participle of the Future in, *rus*, and the Infinitive Moode *Esse, Fore, or Fuisse*: for as the Future tense of the Indicative, so the Future tense of this Moode is two fold, *Imperfect* and *Perfect*: for, *illum hæc non venditurum esse dico*, I say that he will not sell these, is much different from, *illum non venditurum fuisse dico*, I say that he would not have sold them. *Cicero*. And in this tense, Futures may be added to Futures, as, *Cicero. Deinde addis, si quid secus, te ad me fore Venturum*. So in other moods, as, *De omnibus erimus dicturi: idem. Excitandus erit nobis ab inferis, &c. idem*.

Gerunds.

<i>Amandi</i> , of loving.	{	<i>do</i> , in loving.	{	<i>dum</i> , to love.
<i>Docendi</i> , of teaching.		<i>do</i> , in teaching.		<i>dum</i> , to teach.
<i>Legendi</i> , of reading.		<i>do</i> , in reading.		<i>dum</i> , to read.
<i>Audiendi</i> , of hearing.		<i>do</i> , in hearing.		<i>dum</i> , to heare.

Supines.

Supines.

<i>Amatum</i> , to love,	{	<i>Amatu</i> , to be loved.
<i>Doctum</i> , to teach,		<i>Doctu</i> , to be taught.
<i>Lectum</i> , to read,		<i>Lectu</i> , to be read.
<i>Auditum</i> , to hear,		<i>Auditu</i> , to be heard.

Participles.

Of the Present tense,	{	<i>Amans</i> , Loving.
		<i>Docens</i> , Teaching.
		<i>Legens</i> , Reading.
		<i>Audiens</i> , Hearing.

Of the Future in <i>rus</i> ,	{	<i>Amaturus</i> , to love, or about to love.
		<i>Docturus</i> , to teach, or about to teach.
		<i>Lecturus</i> , to read, or about to read.
		<i>Auditurus</i> , to hear, or about to hear.

Because the significations of the first irregular Verbe *sum*, in his severall persons, Moods and Tenses, are the signes of a Passive; and the Passive Præterperfect tense, is circumlocuted by the Participle of the Præter Tense, and *sum*; therefore it comes next to be varied, with its compounds, *Absum*, *Desum*, *Adsum*, *Insum*, *Intersum*, *Obsum*, *Prosum*, *Super-sum*, to which may be added *Possu*, varied in its due place.

Four things are requisite to the conjugating of *sum*. The Præsent Tense, Præterperfect Tense, Infinitive Moode, and one Participle, as

sum, *Es*, *Fui*, *Esse*, *Futurus*. To be.

Indicative Moode.

Præsent tense singular, { *Sum*, I am : *es*, *est*. Pluraliter *Sumus*, *estis*, *sunt*.

Præterimperfect tense singular, { *Eram*, I was: *eras*, *erat*. Pluraliter, *Eramus*, *eratis*, *erant*.

Præterperfect tense singular, { *Fui*, I have been: *fuiſti*, *fuit*. Pluraliter, *Fuimus*, *fuiſtis*, *fuerunt*, *vel fuere*.

Præterpluperfect tense, singular { *Fueram*, I had been: *fueras*, *fuerat*. Pluraliter, *Fueramus*, *fueratis*, *fuerant*.

Future tense singular { *Ero*, I shall or will be: *eris*, *erit*. Pluraliter, *Erimus*, *eritis*, *erunt*.

Imparative Moode.

Præsent tense singular, { *Sis*, } be thou { *Sit*, } Plural. { *Sitis*, } { *Sint*.
Es, } { *Eſto*, } { *ſimus*, } { *Eſte*, }
Eſto, } { *Eſtote*, } { *Sunto*.

Subjunctive Moode.

Præsent tense singular *Cum* { *ſim*, When I am: *ſis*, *ſit*. Pluraliter *cum ſimus*, *ſitis*, *ſint*.

Præterimperfect tense sing *Cum* { *Effem*, when I was: *effes*, *effet*. Pluraliter *cum eſſemus*, *eſſetis*, *eſſent*.

Præterperfect tense singular *Cum* { *Fuerim*, when I have been: *fueris*, *fuerit*. Pluraliter *cum fuerimus*, *fueritis*, *fuerint*.

præterpluperfect } *Fuissem*, when I ha
 nse sing. *cùm* } Plur. *cùm fuissemus*
 uture tense } *Fuero*, When I sha
 ngular *cùm*. } Plur. *cùm, fuerimus*

Infinitive Mo

Present } *Esse* to be } Præterimperfect
 tense } } Præterperfect,
 } } Præterpluperf

Future tense } *Fore*
 } *vel*
 } *futurum esse* } To be

To the Conjugating of Verbs
 Commons, there are required the sa
 that are used in Verbs in, o, afore m
 that to the forming of these, all the
 ples are required; as *Sequor &c. S*
rus, Secutus, Sequendus.

To the Conjugating of Verbs
 things are required, The Præsent ten
 perfect tense, the Infinitive Moode,
 ciples, the Participle of the præter
 Participle of the Future in *Dus*, as

Amor, Amaris vel amare, Ama
Amari, Amatus, Amandus, to be

Doceor, Doceris vel docere, Do
Doceri, Doctus, Docendus, to be T

Legor, Legeris vel legere, Lectus
Lectus Legendus, to be Read.

I had been : *fuiſſes, fuiſſet.*
emus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

shall or will be, *fueris, fuerit,*
imus, fueritis, fuerint.

Moode.

perfect, } *Fuiſſe*, to have
fect, } or had been.
perfect }

to be hereafter.

Verbs Deponents and
the same six things,
are mentioned: saving
all the four Partici-
ples. *Sequens, Secutu-*

Verbs Passives four
in tense, the Præter-
terite, and two Parti-
ciples, præter tense, and the
Infinitive, as

Amatus sum vel fui,
I have been Loved.

Doctus sum vel fui,
I have been Taught.

Legtus sum vel fui, Legi;

Audior,

Audior, Audiris, vel audire, Auditus sum vel fui, Audiri, Auditus, Audiendus, to be heard.

The Rules, of the derivation of the Tenses in Verbs in, or, are the same with those of verbs in, o, afore specified: except that the Passive Præterperfect tense comes of the latter Supine of the Active.

Indicative Moode,

I am loved,

Præsent tense sing.	{	Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur.	{	Plurales	{	mur, mi- ni, ntur. untur.
		Doceor, doceris vel docere, docetur.				
		Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.				
		Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.				

Præterim- perfect tense sin- gular.	{	Amabar,	{	I was loved, &c.	{	baris vel bare, batur. Plur. bamur, bami- ni, bantur.
		Docebar,				
		Legebar,				
		Audiebar,				

Præter- perfect tense sing.	{	Amatus,	{	I have bin	{	tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit, loved. Plural. ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt fuerunt sum vel fui. vel fuêre.
		Doctus,				
		Lectus,				
		Auditus,				

Præter- pluperf. tense singul.	{	Amatus,	{	I had bin	{	tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. Plural. ti eramus vel eram vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, fueram. ti erant, vel fuerant.
		Doctus,				
		Lectus,				
		Auditus,				

Future tense sin.	{	Amabor,	{	I shall or will be loved.	{	beris vel ere, itur. Plur. bimur, imini, untur. eris vel êre, etur. Plur. êmur, êmini, entur.
		Docebor,				
		Legar,				
		Audiar,				

Impe-

Amare, ametur,	} Pluraliter	{ Amamini,	amentur
Amator, amator,		{ ameniur.	amantor.
Docere, doceatur,	} Pluraliter	{ Docemini,	doceantur,
Docetor. docetor.		{ doceamur.	docentor.
Legere, legator	} Pluraliter	{ Legimini,	legantur,
Legitor, legitor.		{ legamur.	leguntor.
Audire, audiator,	} Pluraliter	{ Audimini,	audiantur,
Auditor, auditor.		{ audiamur.	audiuntor.

When I am loved.

When I am loved.

Præsent	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A} \end{array} \right.$	<i>Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Plur. cūm emur, emini, entur.</i>
tense		<i>Docear,</i>
singular,		<i>Legar,</i>
cūm.		<i>Audiar,</i>

aris, vel are, atur. P. cūm amur, amini, ntur.

Præterim. { *Amarer,* } When I was loved.
perfect tense { *Docerer,* } *reris vel rere, retur.* Plur. *cùm remur,*
singular { *Legerer,* } *remini, rentur.*
cùm. { *Audirer,* }

Præterper-
fect tense
singular
cūm

{	<i>Amatus,</i>	{	When I have been loved.
	<i>Doctus,</i>		<i>sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit</i>
	<i>Letus,</i>		<i>vel fuerit. P. cūm, ti simus vel fuerimus, ti</i>
	<i>Auditus,</i>		<i>sitis vel fueritis, ti sint, vel fuerint.</i>

Præter.

When I had been loved.

Præterpluperfect tense singular, cum.	{	Amatus,	{	essent vel fuissent,	{	tus esses vel fuisses,
		Doctus,		tus esset vel fuisset		Pl. cum, ti essemus
		Lectus,		vel fuissimus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti		
		Auditus,		essent vel fuissent.		

Future tense singular cum.	{	Amatus,	{	When I shall or will be loved,
		Doctus,		ero vel fuero, tuseris vel fueris, tus erit vel
		Lectus,		fuerit. P. cum, ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti
		Auditus,		eritis vel fueritis, tierunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Moode.

Present tense singular.	{	Amari,	{	To be	{	Loved.
		Doceri,				Taught.
		Legi,				Read.
		Audiri,				Heard.

Præterimperfect	{	Amatum,	{	To have or had been loved,
Præterperfect		Doctum,		
Præterpluperfect		Lectum,		esse vel fuisse.
singular.		Auditum,		

Future tense	{	Amatum iri, vel amandum esse.	{	To be	{	Loved.	{	here-after.
		Doctum iri, vel docendum esse.				Taught.		
		Lectum iri, vel legendum esse.				Read.		
		Auditum iri, vel audiendum esse.				Heard.		

This

This Tense is circumlocuted, not by the first Supine or the Gerund in *Dum*, because they never vary: but by the Infinitive Moode, *iri, esse, vel fore*, and by the Participles of the Præter tense, and the Future in *Dus*: which are found sometimes to vary: for as the future in, *rus*, in the future tense of the Infinitive moode of the Active forme, doth vary according to the Gender and Number of the precedent Substantive, as in these examples, *Aiunt se Deorum immortalium causâ libenter facturos esse: Livi. Lucem de domo Corneliâ prodituram fore. Portius. An tu censes ullam anum tam deliram futuram fuisse, ut Somniis crederet? Cicero.* So the Participle of the Præter tense, as, *Quos spero societate Victoriæ tecum copulatos fore, Cicero. Injuriam ab huius familiâ factam esse dixisti. Idem.* And the Participle of the future in *Dus*; *Credite item Vim universam flagitiosæ juventutis hodierno Catilinæ supplicio simul conficiendam fore*, may be said to vary in the Future tense of the Infinitive moode of the Passive forme. But when these three Participles end in, *um*, then they are put absolutely in the Neuter Gender, and are joyned to nouns of all Genders and numbers: as *Credo ego inimicos meos hoc dicturum esse, Cai. Gracch. Araspices dixerunt omnia ex sententiâ progressurum esse. Valer. Ad summam perniciem Rempub. perventurum esse prædico. Cicero. Postquam audierat non datum iri uxorem filio. Terent. Sperant bonos à mortuis excitandum fore. Syl.* So also in the Præterperfect tense of the Infinitive Moode passive: as *Iustam rem & facilem oratum à vobis volo. Plaut.* So likewise the Participle of the Future in *Dus* joyned with the Verbe *Est*, for being put Substantively in the neuter Gender it is the nominative

to *est*, as *Abeundum est mihi*. So that *Abire* understood, cannot be the Substantive to *Abeundum* or the nominative to *Est*, as *Vossius* would have it, *pace tanti viri*.

Participles.

A Participle of the Præ-terperfect tense. { *Amatus*, loved.
{ *Doctus*, Taught.
{ *Lectus*, Read.
{ *Auditus*, Heard.

A Participle of the Fut. in *us* { *Amandus*,
{ *Docendus*,
{ *Legendus*,
{ *Audiendus*. { To { Loved.
{ be { Taught.
{ Heard.

Possum the Compound of *Sum*, and the other five irregular Verbs with their Compounds are thus varied.

P*ossum, potes, potui, posse, potens.* To may or can.
Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, Supinis caret, volens, To will or to be willing.

So his two compounds. { *Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum, Supinis caret, nolens:* to Nill, or to be unwilling.

{ *Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum, Supinis caret,* To have rather.

Edo, edis, ves, edi, edere vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu, vel estum, esu, edens, esurus, vel esturus. To eat. So his two Compounds, *Comedo*, and *Exedo*, saving that the former makes *Esum*, *Esu*, in the Supines.

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, facien-
du. To be made or done. So his Compounds
 which are so many as the Compounds of *Facio*,
 when it is not compounded with a *Præposition*; be-
 cause *Fio*, is as it were the *Passive* of *Facio*.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum,
latum, latu, ferens, laturus. To beare or suffer. So
 likewise his thirteene Compounds. *Affero, aufero,*
antefero, circumfero, confero, Defero, effero, infero,
offero, perfero, prafero, refero, suffero.

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri, la-
tus, ferendus. To be borne or suffered. So his com-
 pounds, which in number are equall with the Com-
 pounds of *Fero*.

Eo, is, iui, ire, eundi, eundo, eundum, itum, it-
iens, iturus, To goe.

Queo, quis, quiui, quire, queundi, queundo, que-
undum: quitum, quitu, quiens, quiturus. To may or
 can. Both which, with their Compounds are varied
 like verbs in, o, of the fourth Conjugation, saving
 that they make the *Præterimperfect* tense of the In-
 dicative moode, *ibam* and *quibam*, the Future tense,
ibo and *quibo*, and their Gerunds, *eundi, eundo, eun-*
dum, except *Ambio*.

The Compounds of *eo*, are sixteene, *Abeo, Adeo,*
Ambio, Anteeo: Circumeo, Coeo; Exeo: Ineo, Intereo,
Introeo, Obeo, Pereo, Præeo, Prætereo, Redeo, Subeo.
Queo hath but one compound *Nequeo*.

Indi-

Indicative Moode.

Præteritense singular	{	Possūm, I am able, potes, potest.	Pluraliter	{	Possūmus, we are able: Potes, potestis, possunt.
		Volo, I am willing, Vis, vult.			Volumus, We are willing, vultis, volunt.
		Nolo, I am unwilling, Nonvis, Nonvult.			Nolumus, we are unwilling nonvultis, nolunt.
		Malo, I am more willing, mavis, mavult.			Malumus, we are more willing, mavultis, malūt.
		Edo, I eat, Edis vel es, edit velest.			Edimus, we eat, editis vel estis, edunt.
		Fio, I am made or done, fis, fit.			Fimus, we are made or done, fitis, fiunt.
		Fero, I beare or suffer. Fers, fert.			Ferimus, we bear or suffer. Fertis, ferunt.
	{	Feror, I am borne or suffered, ferris vel ferre, fertur.		{	Ferimur, we are borne or suffered, ferimini, feruntur.

Præterimperfecte singular.	{	Poteram,	{	I was able.
		Volebam,		
		Nolebam,		
		Malebam,		
		Edebam,		
	{	Fiebam,	{	as, at. Plural. amur, atis, ant.
		Ferebam,		

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. P. bamur, bamini, bantur

Præterperfecte singular	{	Potui,	{	Malui,	{	I have been able.
		Volui,		Edi,		
		Nolui,		Tuli.		
		Factus,				
	{		{		{	isti, it Plur. imus, istis, erunt vel ère.
		Latus,				
	{		{		{	sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. Plur. ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuère.

Præter-

I had been able.

Præterpluper- fect tense singular.	Potueram,	Malueram,	} ras, rat, Plural. ramus, ratis, rant.
	Volueram,	Ederam,	
	Nolueram,	Tuleram,	
	Factus	eram vel fueram,	tus eras vel fueras,
	Latus	tus erat vel fuerat.	Plur. tieramus
		vel fueramus,	ti eratis vel fueratis,
		ti erant vel fuerant.	

	Potero, ris, rit.	Pluraliter, poterimus, eritis, erunt.
Future tense singul.	Volam,	} Edam, } Fiam, } es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.
	Nolam,	
	Malam,	
	Feram,	
	Ferar, fereris vel ferere, feretur.	Plural. Feremur, fe- remini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative Moode.

Imperative Moode.

	Noli nolito		Pluraliter, Nolite, nolitote.		
Præsent tense sin- gular.	Es, esto,	{ edat,	} P. Edamus	{ edite, este,	{ edant, edunto.
	Ede,	{ esto,		{ estote,	
	Edito,	{ ediro,		{ editote,	
	Fito	{ Fiat,	Pluraliter	{ Fite,	{ Fiant,
	ta	{ Fito.	Fiamus,	{ Fitote,	{ Fiunto.
	Fer,	{ Ferat,	Plur. Fe-	{ Ferte,	{ Ferant,
	Ferto,	{ Ferto.	ramus.	{ Fertote,	{ Ferunt.
	Ferre,	{ Feratur,	Pl. Fe-	{ Ferimini,	{ Ferantur,
Fertor,	{ Fertor.	ramur.	{ feriminor,	{ feruntor.	
			G		Subjun-

Subjunctive Moode.

Præsent tense singular cūm	Possim,	}	When I am able.	
	Velim,			
	Nolim,		}	is, it, Pluraliter cūm, imus, itis, int.
	Malim,			
	Edam,	}	}	as, at. Plur. cūm, amus, atis, ant.
	Fiam,			
	Feram,			
Ferat, raris vel rare, ratur. Pl. ramur, ramini, rantur.				

Præim- perfect tense sin- gular cūm	{	Possim,	{	Edissem,	{	When I was able.
		Vellem,		velessem,		es, et. Plur. cūm, emus,
		Nollem,		Fierem,		etis, ent.
		Mallem,		Ferrem,		
		Ferrer, teris vel rere, retur. Pl. remur, remini, rentur.				

	When I have been able.				
Præterper- fect tense singular, cūm.	Potuerim,	}	Maluerim,	}	ria, rit, Pluraliter
	Voluerim,		Ederim,		cūm, rimus, ritū,
	Noluerim,		Tulerim,		rint.
	Factus,	}	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit		
	Latus,		vel fuerit. Pl. cūm, ti simus vel fuerimus,		
			ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.		

When I had been able.

Præterplu- perfect tense sin- gular, cūm.	{	Potuissem,	{	Maluissem,	{	ses, set, Pluraliter,
		Voluissem,		Edissem,		cūm, semus, setus,
		Noluissem,		Tuluissem,		sent.
	{	essem vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisset,		{	tuse esset, vel fuisset. Plur. cūm, ti essemus	
		Latus, { vel fuissetis, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti es-				
		sent vel fuissent.				

When I shall or will be able.

Future tense singular cūm	Potuerō,	Maluerō,	ris, rit. Plur. cūm, rimus, ri
	Voluerō,	Ederō,	tis, rint.
	Noluerō,	Tulerō,	
	Factus,	ero vel fuero,	tus eris vel fueris, tas er
	Latus,	vel fuerit. Pl. cūm, ti erimus vel fuerimu.	
		ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint	

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense singular.	Posse,	Edere vel esse.
	Velle,	Ferre.
	Nolle,	Fieri.
	Malle,	Ferri.

Præterimperf. præterperfect. Præterpluper- fect tense.	Potuisse.	Edisse.
	Voluisse.	Tulisse.
	Noluisse.	Factum esse vel fuisse.
	Maluisse.	Latum esse vel fuisse.

Future tense.	Esurum esse.
	Laturum esse.
	Factum iri, vel faciendum esse.
	Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Seeing the variation of *Regular* or *Irregular* com-
pleat verbs, much depends upon the knowledge of
the *Præterperfect* tense, and the *Supines*, the dire-
ctions for both, come next to be handled: which
may be divided into Rules concerning Verbs in, *o*,
and Rules concerning verbs in, *or*.

Rules concerning verbs in, *o*, are such as concerne
either the *Præterperfect* tense or the *Supines*, both
which

which are twofold. Those which concerne the simple Præterfect tense and the simple Supine: and those that doe concerne the compound Præterperfect tense, and the compound Supine. The rules that concerne the simple præterperfect tense, are distinguished by the foure *Conjugations*:

The First Conjugation.

As, in the Present tense makes, *avi*, in the Præterperfect tense, as *Amo, Amas, Amavi*. Except *Lavo, Lavi: Iuvo, Iuvi: Seco, Secui: Mico, Micui: Tono, Tonui: Sono, Sonui: Cubo, Cubui: Do, Dedi: Sto, Steti: Neco, Necui: Plico, Plicui: Frico, Fricui: Crepo, Crepui: Veto, Vetui: Domo, Domui*: which six last sometimes make, *avi*.

The Second Conjugation.

Es, in the Present tense makes *ii*, in the Præterperfect tense, as *Doceo, Doces, Docui*. Except, *Iubeo, Iussi: Mulceo, Mulsi: Luceo, Luxi: Spondeo, Spondi: Sedeo, Sedi: Video, Vidi: Suadeo, Suasi: Rideo, Risi*. With these three that double in their Præterperfect tense, which is done by repeating the first consonant of the Present tense, with one of these vowels, *e, o*, as *Pendeo, pependi: Mordeo, momordi: Tondeo, torondi*. And those that have *l*, or *r*, before *geo*, which turne, *geo*, into *si*, as *Mulgeo, mulsi: Urgeo, ursi*: also *Frigeo, frixi: Lugeo, luxi: Augeo, auxi, Fleo*, which makes *Flevi: Leo, levi*: (and its compound *Delco, delevi*.) *Pleo, plevi: Neo, nevi: Maneo, mansi: Torqueo, torxi: Hæreo, hæsi*: those that end in, *veo*, which make *vi*: as *Ferveo, fervi*: and *Citeo, Civi: Viteo, vievi*.

The

The Third Conjugation.

Verbs of this Conjugation change.

Bo.	}	Bi. as	Lambo, Lambi: except Scribo, Scripsi: Cumbo, Cubui.
Co.	}	Ci. as	{ Vinco, vici.
Gio.	}		{ Facio, feci.
			Except Dico dixi, Duco duxi.
Do.	}	Di. as	{ Mando mandi.
Dio.	}		{ Fodio fodi.
			Except Cedo cessi: Vado, Rado, Lado, Ludo, Divido, Trudo, Claudio, Plaudo, Rodo, which make, si.
Go.	}		{ Iungo junxi.
Ho.	}	Xi. as	{ Traho traxi.
Ecto	}		{ Flecto flexi.
			Except verbs having r, before go, which make, si, as Spargo sparsi; and Lego legi, Ago egi, Tango tetigi, Frango fregi, Pango to make a bargain, Pepigi. to joync, Pegi.
Lo.	}		{ Colo colui.
Mo.	}	iii. as	{ Vomio vomui.
Vo.	}		{ Statuo statui.
			Except, Psallo and Sallo, to Season, Salli: Vello, Velli: Fallo, Fefelli: Cello, ceculi: Pello, pepuli: Emo, emi: Como, compsi: Promo, prompsi: Demo, dempsi: Sumo, sumpsi: Premo, pressi: Struo, struxi: Fluo, fluxi.
No.	}		{ Sino, sivi.
Ro.	}	Vi. as	{ Sero, to sowe or plant Servi.
Sco.	}		{ Pascopavi.
Vo.	}		{ Volvo volvi.

		Except, <i>Temno, tempfi: Gigno, genui: Pono, posui: Cano, cecini: Sero</i> to set in order, <i>Serui: Uro, ussi: Gero, gessi: Curro, cucurri: Posco, poposci: Disco, didici: Conquiniſco, conquexi: Vivo, vixi.</i>
Po.		Pſi. as <i>Scalpo, ſcalpſi: except Rumpo, rupi: Strepo, ſtrepu.</i>
Quo.		Qui. as <i>Liquo, liqui: except Coquo, Coxi.</i>
So.		Sivi. as <i>Accerſo, accerſivi: except Fa- ceſco, faceſſi: Viſo, viſi: Pinſo, pin- ſui.</i>
To.	Ino	Ti. as <i>Verto, verri: except Mitto, miſi: Peto, petivi: Sterto, ſtertui: Metro, meſſui.</i>
Gio.		Gi. as <i>Fugio, fugi.</i>
Pio.		Pi. as <i>Capio, cepi. Except Cupio, cu- pivi: Rapio, rapui: Sapio, ſapui.</i>
Rio.		Ri. as <i>Pario, peper.</i>
Tio.		Si, as <i>Quario, Quaſſi.</i>
Xo.		üi as <i>Texo, texui.</i>
Gno.		Xi. as <i>Stinguo, ſtinxi: obſolete, but his compounds in uſe Diſtinguo, Extinguo, Inſtinguo, Reſtinguo.</i>

The Fourth Conjugation.

Verbs of this Conjugation, have *ivi*, in the Preterperfect tense, as *Audio, Audis, Audiui.*

Except { *Venio, veni. Rancio, rauſi. Farcio, farſi. Sarcio, ſarſi. Sepio, ſepſi. Sentio, ſenſi. Ful-*
cio, fulſi. Haurio, hauſi. Vincio, Vinxi: Ami-
cio, amicui. Cambio, campſi: Salio, ſalai.

Rules

Rules concerning the Compound Præterperfect tense.

The Compound Verbe hath the same Præterperfect tense, that the Simple Verbe hath.

That the Compounds retaine not the Syllable, doubled in the Simple Præterperfect tense: unlesse *Præcurro*, *Excurro*, *Compungo*, *Repungo*, and the Compounds of *Do*, *Disco*, *sto*, *Posco*.

Plico compounded with *sub* or a Noun, which makes only *avi*, as *Supplico*, *Multiplico*, *Suboleo*, which makes *Subolui*: *Expungo*, which makes only *Expunxi*.

Except

The Compounds of *Do*, of the third Conjugation: as *Addo*, *Credo*, *Edo*, *Dedo*, *Reddo*, *Perdo*, *Abdo*, *Obdo*, *Cendo*, *Indo*, *Tendo*, *Prodo*, *Vendo*; which changing the Syllable retained, make, *did*; except one Decomound *Abcondo*, which casts away the doubled syllable.

The Compounds of *sto*, which changing the retained Syllable, make *stiti*.

Three generall Rules for the changing in Composition.

These simple Verbs, *Damno*, *Læto*, *Sacro*, *Fallo*, *Arceo*, *Traho*, *Fatiscor*, *Gradior*, *Patior*, *Partio*, *Cando*, *Capto*, *Patro*, *Farcio*, *Scando*, *Mando*, *Spargo*, *Pario*; when they be compounded, change the first vowell of the Præsent and Præterperfect tense, into *e*, except *Pertracto*, *Retracto*, which doe not change. So the compounds of *Pasco* (besides *Compesco* and *Dispesco* which make *Pescui*) The compounds of *Pario* doe change, but yet differ from their simple

Verb, both in the Conjugation and the Præterperfect tense, two whereof doe make *Comperi* and *Reperi*, and the rest, *perii*: and all of them are of the fourth Conjugation; the simple Verbe being of the third.

2 These simple Verbs, *Habeo, Lateo, Salio, Statuo, Cado, Lædo, Pango pegi, Cano, Quæro, Cado, Tango, Egeo, Teneo, Taceo, Sapio, Rapio, & Placeo* compounded, change the first vowell into *i*, in all tenses.

Posthabeo, Complaceo, Perplaceo, Depango, Oppango, Circumpango, Repango.

Except The compounds of *Cano*, which doe change indeed, but make *iii*, in the Præterperfect tense, as *Concino Conciniui*. The compounds of *Calco*, which change *a*, into *u*, in all tenses.

The compounds of *Claudo, Causo, Quatio, Lavo*, which cast away *a*, in all tenses.

3 These simple Verbs, *Ago, Emo, Sedeo, Rego, Frango, Capió, Iacio, Lavo, Specio, Premo*, doe change the first vowell of the Present tense only into, *i*.

Coemo, Supersedeo, Perago, Sarago, Circumago two compounds of *Rego* (*Pergo, Surgo*) and two of *Ago* (*Cogo, Dego*) loosing the middle Syllable of the Present tense.

Except *Facio* which changes nothing, unlesse it be compounded with a Preposition.

Lego compounded with *Ad, Per, Præ, Re, Sub, Trans*, which change nothing. His other compounds change the first vowell of the Present Tense into *i*, as *Intelligo, Diligo, Negligo*, which make *Lexi*, in the Præterperfect tense, all the rest *Legi*.

Rules concerning the Simple Supine.

When the Præterper- fect tense endeth in	[Bi.]	The Su- pine ends in Tum. as	[Bibi, Bibitum.]
	[Mi.]		[Emi, Emptum.]
	[Ni.]		[Veni, Ventum.]
	[Pi.]		[Cepi, Ceptum. Rupi,
	[Pfi.]		[ruptū. Capi, ceptū.]
	[Ti.]		[Scripsi, Scriptum.]
	[Vi.]		[Steti, stiti, statū. Ex-
			[cept Verti, versum.]
			[Flavi, flatum. Ex-
			[cept Venivi, ventū.]

When the Præterper- fect tense endeth in	[Ci.]	The Su- pine ends in Tum as	[Vici, victum.]
	[Gi.]		[Legi, lectum.]
	[Qui.]		[Liqui, lictum.]
	[Xi.]		[Vinxi, vinctum.]

These five, *Finxi, minxi, pinxi, strinxi, rinxi*, loose n, *Flexi, plexi, fixi, fluxi*, have Xum.

When the Præterperfect tense ends in, *ui*, the Supines end in *itum*, as *Domui domitum*. Except first Verbs in *ui*, of *uo*, which make, *utum*, as *exui, exutum*: But *Ruo, rui, ruitum*. Secondly, *Secui, sectum. Necui, nectum. Fricui, frictum. Miscui, mistum. Amicui, amictum. Torruī, tostum. Docui, doctum. Tenui, tentum. Consului consultum. Salui, saltum. Colui, cultum. Occului, occultum. Pinsui, pistum. Rapui, raptum. Scrui, sertum. Texui, textum. Censui, censum. Cellui, celsum. Messui, messum. Patui, passum. Nexui, nexum. Pexui, pexum.*

Rules of the Compound Supine.

The Compound Verb hath the same Supine that the Simple hath: as *Doctum, Edoctum*.

Tunsum which is made *Tusum*; and *Rutum, rutum. Saltum, sultum. Satum, situm, Statum, fisto, stitum. Datum, ditum*, in the compounds of *Do*, of the third Conjugation.

Except *Captum, Factum, Iactum, Raptum, Cantum, Partum, Sparsum, Carptum, Fartum*, which change *a*, into *e*.

The compounds of *Edo*, which have only *Esum*, besides *Comedo*, which makes, *esum*, and *estum. Cognosco*, which makes *Cognitum*: and *Agnosco, agnitum*.

Of the Præterperfect tense of Verbs in *Or*.

ALl Verbs in, *Or*, are either Passives or Deponents, or Communes. Of the Præterperfect tense of Passives we have already spoken. Communes are very rare. And Verbs Deponents, whose Præterperfect tense differs from the common forms of the four Conjugations, are here set downe. *Labor, lapsus. Patior, passus. Compatior, compassus. Perpetior, perpeffus. Fateor, fassus. Confiteor, confessus. Diffiteor, diffessus. Gradior, gressus. Digredior, digressus. Fatiscor, fessus. Metior, mensus. Utor, usus. Ordior to weave, orditus; to begin, orsus. Ulciscor, ultus. Irascor, iratus. Reor, ratus. Obliviscor, oblitus. Misereor, misertus. Loquor, locutus. Sequor, secutus. Experior, expertus. Paciscor, pactus. Nanciscor, nactus. Indepiscor, indeptus. Adipiscor, adeptus.* *Adi*

Apiscor, aptus. Queror, questus. Proficiscor, profectus.
Expergiscor, experrectus. Comminiscor, commentus.
Nascor, natus. Morior, mortuus. Orior, oriens.

Of Redundant Verbs.

Verbs are Redundant in the

{	Præterperfect tense only.
	Supine only.
	And in both.

Of the Active forme, as *Conniveo, connivi, & connixi. Parco, peperci, & Parci. Pungo, punxi, & pupagi*: with its two Compounds, *Compungo, Repungo*: *Præcurro, excurro*, two compounds of *Curro*: *Pango*, to make a bargain, *pepigi*; to joyne, *pegi*; to sing, *panxi*: *Pecto, pexui & pexi*: *Necto, nexui, & nexti. Vello, velli, & vulsi. Pluo, plui, & pluvi. Lino, Levi, lini, livi. Verro, verri & verfi.*

Of the Passive forme, whose Actives abound in the Participles of the Præter tense: as *Alor, Alitus & Altus. Tendor, tensus & tentus. Lavor, lavatus, lautus & lotus. Comedor, comesus & comestus. Misteor, mistus & mixtus. Torqueor, torsus & tortus. Fruor, fructus & fruitus. Nitor, nisus & nixus: Ordior, to weave, Orditus; to begin, Orsus.*

Of both Active and Passive forme, as *Cæno, cenavi & cenatus sum. Titubo, titubavi & titubatus sum. Iuro, juravi & juratus sum. Prandeo, Prandi & pransus sum. Nubo, nupsi & nupta sum. Mereor, merui & meritus sum. Libet, libuit, libitum. Licet, licuit, licitum. Tædet, tæduit, tæsum. Pudet, puduit, puditum. Piget, piguit, pigitum est.*

Redundant in the Supine only, are, *Torqueo, tor si, torsus & tortum. Alo, alui, altum & alitum. Lavo, laui, lautum, lotum & lavatum. Indulgeo, indulsi, indulsum*

dulsum & indultum. Tendo, tetendi, tensum & tentum. Comedo, comedi, comi sum & comestum: and the Compounds of sto, as Presto, prestiti, prestitum & prestatum. Pario, peperit, partum & paritum. Misco, miscui mistum & mixtum.

Redundant in both, are *Poto, potavi & potatum sum, potatum & potum. Careo, carui & cassus sum, caritum & cassum. Sorbeo, sorbui & sorpsi, sorbitum & sorptum. Mulgeo, mulsi & mulxi, mulsum & mulctum: Oleo, olui & olevi, olitum & oletum. Capeſſo, capeſſi & capeſſivi, capeſſum & capeſſitum. Sapio, sapui & sapiui, sapitum & sapitum. Sancio, sancivi & sanxi, sanctum & sancitum. Fruor, fructus & fruitus, fructum & fruitum: Nitor, nisus & nixus sum, nisum & nixum. Ordior, to vyeave, Orditus; to begin, orsus, orditum & orsum. Neco, necui & necavi, nectum & necatum. Plico, plicui & plicavi, plicitum & plicatum. Frico, fricui & fricavi, frictum & fricatum. Domo, domui & domavi, domitum & domatum. Crepo, crepui & crepavi, crepitum & crepatum. Veto, vetui & vetavi, vetitum & vetatum.*

Of Defectives.

Defectives are of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lesse.} \\ \text{two sorts} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Greater.} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

Lesser Defectives, faileing in one or two things, are of foure sorts.

Defectives in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Person only.} \\ \text{Præterperfect tense only.} \\ \text{Supine only.} \\ \text{Both Præterperfect tense & Supine.} \end{array} \right.$ Defectives

Defectives in Person only, are *Daris* and *Faris*, which want the first person of the Present tense only in all moods.

Defectives in the Præterperfect tense only, are verbs passives, whose actives want their Supines, as *Metuor*, *Timeor*.

Defectives in the Supines only, are these, *Lambo*, *Mico micui*. *Rado*. *Scabo*. *Parco*, *peperi*. *Dispesco*, *Disco*. *Posco*. *Compesco*. *Conquinisco*. *Dego*. *Ango*. *Sugo*. *Lingo*. *Ningo*. *Satago*. *Psallo*. *Volo*. *Nolo*. *Malo*. *Tremo*. *Strideo*, *strido*. *Flaveo*. *Liveo*. *Aveo*. *Paveo*. *Conniveo*. *Ferveo*. The compounds of *Nuo*, as *Renuo*: of *Cado*, as *Decido*: except *Concido*. *Incido* *Occido*. *Recido*, which make, *Casum*; also *Linquo*. *Luo*. *Metuo*. *Cluo*. *Frigeo*. *Caluo*. *Sterto*. *Timeo*. So *Turgeo*. *Luceo*. *Arceo*. (whose compounds have, *ercitum*) So of *Gruo*, as *Ingruo*. And whatsoever verbs Neuters of the second Conjugation (as most of them are) making, *ui*, in the Præterperfect tense: except *Oleo*. *Doleo*. *Placeo*. *Taceo*. *Pareo*. *Careo*. *Noceo*. *Patteo*. *Lateo*. *Valeo*. & *Caleo*.

Defectives in both Præterperfect tense and Supine, are, *Vergo*. *Ambigo*. *Glisco*. *Fatisco*. *Potho*. *Nideo*. *Furo*. *Vescor*. *Medeor*. *Liquor*. *Reminiscor*. *Hisco*. *Labo*. *Labasco*. *Labascor*. Inceptives or Augmentatives in *Sco*, which come of Nounes; as *Puerasco*. *Pinguesco*: for those that come of Verbs, borrow the Præterperfect tense, of the Verbs from whence they are derived, as *Fervesco*, *ferui* of *ferveo*. *Tepefco*, *tepu* of *Tepeo*. So doe *Ferio*. *Percussi*, of *Percutio*. *Meio*, *minxi*, of *mingo*. *Sido*, *Sedi*, of *Sedeo*. *Tollo*, *Sustuli*, of *Suffero*. All Desideratives, as *Lecturio*. *Scripturio*, except *Parturio*. *Esurio*.

Greater Defective are such as want most of the Accidents

Accidents of a Verbe, amongst which, those that usuall are foureteene in number. 1 *Aio, ai, ait.* Pluraliter *aiunt.* Præterimp. *Aiebam, bas, bat.* Præterpresens Optat. Potent. Subjunct. *Aias, at.* Pluraliter *Aiamus, atis, ant.* Part. *Aiens.* 2 *Ausim, fis, fit.* Pluraliter *Ausimus, sitis, sint.* 3 Indicat. *Salvebis.* Impar. *Salvetis.* Pluraliter *salveto, Salvete salvetote.* Infin. *Salvere.* 4 *Aueto, Avete, avertote.* *Avere.* 5 *Cedo Cedite.* 6 *Faxi, xit, xint.* 7 *Forem, res, ret, rent.* Fore. 8 *Quæsumus.* 9 *Infit, Infiunt.* 10 *Inquo velle, quam, inquis, inquit, Inquiunt.* *Inquisti, Inquies, inquiet.* *Inque, inquito: Inquiens.* 11 *Odi.* 12 *Capio.* 13 *Memini.* 14 *Novi,* which keepe the sence of the Præsent tense, as well as of the Præterperfect tense, having no tense but the Præterperfect tense and those that come of it: Except *Memini,* which is used in the Second Person of the Imperative Mood as *Memento, mementote.*

Of a Participle.

A Participle is a Part of Speech, variable, both Governing and Governed, called because it participates with a noun in number, case, gender, and Declension and with a verbe in tense and signification.

There be seven Accidents
of a Participle

Derivation.
Composition.
Signification.
Number.
Case.
Gender.
Declension.

Which foure latter are the same with a nounce Adjective.

The derivation and signification of Participles are set downe in their severall descriptions.

Their Composition is the same with the Verbs they come of, as *Admittens*, *Admissus*, *Admissurus*, *Admittendus*.

There be foure kinds of Participles

{	One of the Present tense.
	An other of the Præter tense.
	An other of the Future in <i>rus</i> .
	Another of the Future in <i>us</i> .

A Participle of the Present tense, hath an Active, or Active like signification, with its English ending in, *ing*, as *loving*, *running*: and his latine in, *ans*, or *ens*, as *Amans*, *Currens*: And it is formed of the Præterimperfect tense of the Indicative Moode, by changing the last syllable into, *us*: as *Amabā*, *Amans*. *Audiebam*, *audiens*. *Auxiliabar*, *auxilians*. *Poteram*, *potens*. But *Ibam* with his compounds into *Ens*.

A Participle of the Præter tense, hath commonly the Passive signification, with his English ending in, *d*, *t*, or *n*, as *Loved*, *Taught*, *Slain*, and his Latine in, *tus*, *sus*, *xus*, as *Amatus*, *visus*, *nexus*: and is formed of the Latter Supine by putting to, *s*, as *Lectus*, *Lectus*, except *mortuus*.

Participles of this tense coming of Deponents have commonly the Active signification, as *Hæc locutus*, having spake these things: but some of these have both Active and Passive signification, because they come of Deponents, which heretofore have been verbs *communes*, as *Meditatus*, *Comitatus*, *Complexus*, *Confessus*, &c.

A Participle of the Future in *rus*, hath the Active or Active like signification, as *Amaturus*, to love or

And

about to love. *Cursurus*, to run, or about to run. And it is formed of the Latter Supine, by putting *rus*, as *Doctus*, *Docturus*.

Some Verbs have the Supines, and yet want the Participle of the Future in *rus*, as *Cresco*, *Soleo*. And some want the Supines, which have the Future in *rus*, as *Moriturus*, *Osurus*. These Participles *Pariturus*, *Nasciturus*, *Arguiturus*, *Erutiturus*, *Oriturus*, *Futurus*, doe not retain the *Analogy* of *Derivation*.

A Participle of the Future in *Dus*, hath alwaies the Passive signification, as *Amandus* to be loved, and it is formed of the Genitive case of the Participle of the Præsent tense, by changing, *tis*, into *dus*, as *Amantis*, *Amandus*. *Legentis*, *legendus*.

Some Participles of the Future in *Dus*, come of Verbs Neuters, as *Carendus*, *Pudendus*, *Pigendus*, *Vigilandus*, *Regnandus*. Participles of the Præsent tense are declined like nouns adjectives of one termination: as *Legens*, *legentis*: but *iens* (in ule with *Cicero*) and his compounds, doe make *Euntis*, *euntis*, &c. in the oblique cases, except *Ambiens*, *ambientis*. Participles of other Tenses are varied like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations, as *Doctus* *docta* *doctum*: *Docturus*, *ra*, *rum*: *Docendus*, *da*, *dum*.

Of an Adverbe.

An Adverbe is a part of Speech, invariable, only governing and not governed, added to words to declare their signification: Principally and frequently to a Verbe: as *quam celeriter fecit*, how quickly hath he dispatched it. Sometimes to a Noun, as *homo egregius*
impr

impudens, a man exceedingly impudent. Sometimes to another Adverb, as *Parùm honestè se gessit*, he behaved himselfe scarce honestly.

There be three Accidents of an Adverb

Derivation.
Composition.
Comparison.

1 Every Adverb is either.

Primitive, or
Derivative.
Simple, or
Compound.

Primitive, as *Cras*, *Heri*.

Derivative is eight fold.

- 1 Substantivall as *Vesper* of *Vesper*.
- 2 Adjectivall, as *Fortiter* of *Fortis*.
- 3 Pronominall, as *Eòdem* of *Idem*.
- 4 Verball, as *Amābo* of *Amor*.
- 5 Participiall, as *Doctè* of *Doctus*.
- 6 Adverbiall, as *Forſitā* of *forſan*.
- 7 Conjunctionall, as *Quando* of *Quām*.
- 8 Præpoſitionall, as *Intus* of *In*.

Simple, as *Iam*.

Compound Adverbs are many fold, but may be reduced to 22. heads.

1 It is compounded of two Substantives, as *Ædopol*, of *Ædes* and *Pollux*.

2 With a Substantive as *Sæpenuerò* of *Sæpè* and *numerus*.

3 Of a Substantive and a Præpoſition, as *Dextrorſum*, of *Dextra* and *Verſus*.

4 With an Adjective, as *Nimirum*, of *Ni*, and *Mirum*.

5 Of an Adjective and a Substantive, as *Quotidè* of *Quotus* and *Dies*.

- 6 Of an Adjective and a Verbe, as *Omnifariam* of *Omnis* and *Fari*.
 - 7 With a Pronoun set before, as *Istic*, of *Iste*, *hic*.
 - 8 With a Pronoun set after, as *Ibidem*, of *Ibi* and *Idem*.
 - 9 Of a Pronoun and Præposition, and a Substantive, as *Quæm ob rem*, of *Quam*, *Ob*, *Rem*.
 - 10 Of a Pronoun put before, and a Præposition, as *Quapropter* of *Qua* and *Propter*.
 - 11 Of a Pronoun put after and a Preposition, as *Interea*, of *Inter* and *ea*,
 - 12 With a Verbe as, *Ubi vis*, of *Ubi*, and *Vis*.
 - 13 Of two Verbs, as *Scilicet*, of *Scio*, and *Licet*.
 - 14 Of a Participle and a Substantive, as *Perendie*, *quasi perempto die*.
 - 15 Of an Adverb, a Substantive, and an Adjective, as *Nudiustertius* of *Nunc*, *Dies*, *Tertius*.
 - 16 Of two Adverbs, as *Iamdudum* of *Iam* and *dudum*.
 - 17 Of a Conjunction and a Verbe, as *Sodes*, of *Si* and *Audes*.
 - 18 with a Præposition set before, as *Affabrè*, of *Ad*, and *Fabrè*.
 - 19 With a Præposition put after, as *Aliorsum*, of *Aliò* and *Versum*.
 - 20 Of a Præposition and a Substantive, as *Interdum*, of *Inter* and *Dies*.
 - 21 With an Interjection, as *Ehodum*, of *Eho* and *Dum*.
 - 22 With a Syllabicall adjection, as *Parumper*, *ubiq.*
- 2 Adverbs are divided according to the variety of their significations into 30. heads.

- Time, as *Nunc*, time present. *Heri*, time past.
Cras, time to come. *Cum* when. an indefinite time. *Olim*, all three times.
- Place, as *Hic*, in a place. *Hinc*, from a place.
Huc, to a place. *Horsum*, towards a place.
- Number, as *Semel*, *Bis*.
- Order, as *Inprimis*, *Deinde*, *Deniq.*
- Asking, as *Cur*, *Quare*.
- Affirming, as *Næ*, *Profectò*.
- Denying, as *Non*, *Haud*.
- Exhorting, as *Eja*, *Age*, *Amabò*.
- Forbidding, as *Ne*.
- Restraining, as *Quatenus*, *Quoad*.
- Wishing, as *Utinam*, *Os*.
- Excludeing, as *Duntaxat*, *Solum*.
- Quantity, as *Multum*, *Parum*.
- Denied loneness, as *Non solum*.
- Parting, as *Seorsim*, *Sigilatim*.
- Diversity, as *Aliter*, *Secus*.
- Chooseing, as *Satiùs*, *Potissimum*.
- Correcting, as *Immo*, *Potius*.
- A thing not finished, as *Fermè*, *Penè*.
- Granting, as *Liceat*, *Estò*.
- Shewing, as *En*, *Ecce*.
- Extending, as *Valde*, *Nimis*.
- Remitting, as *Vix*, *agrè*.
- Divideing, as *Bifariam*, *Trifariam*.
- Explaineing, as *Nimirum*, *Scilicet*.
- Doubting, as *Forsan*, *Forfitan*.
- Chance, as *Fortè*, *Fortuitò*.
- Likeness, as *Sic*, *Sicut*.
- Comparcing, as *Tàm*, *Quàm*.
- Quality, as *Benè*, *Malè*.

The third Accident of an Adverbe is Comparison.

Adverbs that are compared, come of Adjectives, and having their English in *ly*, are called Adverbs of Quality, except some few of Quantity. Those that come of Adjectives of three terminations, have their Latine in, *è*, *Benè*, *Dostè*; sometimes in, *ò*, as *Rarò*, and Sometimes in *er*, as *Firmitèr*. And those that come of Adjectives, of one or two terminations, have their Latine ending in, *ter*, as *Falicitèr*, *Fortitèr*. And they are thus Compared.

Dignè, *Dignius*, *Dignissimè*. *Rarò*, *Rariùs*, *Rarissimè*. *Firmitèr*, *firmiùs*, *firmissimè*. *Fortitèr*, *Fortiùs*, *Fortissimè*.

Of a Conjunction.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech, invariable, only governing and not governed, that joyneth words and sentences together.

There be three Accidents of a Conjunction

{	Derivation.
	Composition.
	Order.

There be two divisions of a Conjunction.

I Every Conjunction is either

{	Primitive, or
	Derivative.
	Simple, or
	Compound.

Primitive, as *Nam*.

Derivative is sixe fold.

1 Substantivall, as *Modò*, of *Modus*.

- 2 Adjectivall, as *Utrum* of *Uter*.
- 3 Pronominall, as *Quia* of *Qui*.
- 4 Verball, as *Estò* of *Sum*.
- 5 Adverbiall, as *Tamen* of *Tàm*.
- 6 Conjunctionall, as *Autem* of *Aut*.

Simple, as *Et*.

Compound is ten fold.

- 1 Compounded with a Pronoun, as *Atquè*, of *At* and *Qui*.
- 2 With a Verb, as *Quamvis*, of *Quàm* and *vis*.
- 3 Of a Pronoun and an Adverbe, as *Ideò*, of *Id* and *ed*.
- 4 Of a Præposition, and a Pronoun set before, as *Idcirco* of *Id*, and *Circa*.
- 5 Of a Præposition, and a Pronoun set after, as *Propterea*, of *Propter* and *Ea*.
- 6 With an Adverbe put before, as *Aliòquin*, of *Alio* and *quin*.
- 7 With an Adverbe put after, as *Etiam* of *Et* and *Iam*. *Sin* of *Si* and *ne*.
- 8 With another Conjunction, as *Veruntamen*, of *Verùm* and *Tamen*.
- 9 With it selfe, as *Quamquam*, of *Quam* and *quam*.
- 10 With a Præposition, as *Præterquam* of *Præter* and *Quam*.

2 Conjunctions are divided according to the variety of their significations into twelve heads.

Conjunctions are { Copulatives, as *Et*, *Que*, *Atq;*, *Quoq;*, *Etiam*,
Nec, *Neq;*.
 Disjunctives, as *Aut*, *Ve*, *Vel*, *Seu*, *Sive*.
 Derivatives, as *Sed*, *At*, *Ast*, *Atqui*, *Autem*, *Cæterùm*, *Verò*, *Quin*, *Verùm*.
 Causalls, as *Ut*, *Nam*, *Namq;*, *Enim*, *Etenim*,

Quod, Quia, Quippe, Quoniam, Siquidem, Quando, Quandoquidem, Uti, Quo.

Conditionals, as *Si, Sin, Modò, Dummodò.*

Exceptives, as *Ni, Nisi, Aliòqui*, before a consonant. *Aliòquin*, before a vowel. *Præterquam.*

Interrogatives, as *Ne. An. Utrum. Necne. Anne. Nonne.*

Illatives, as *Ergò. Ideò. Igitur. Itaq. Idcirco. Quare. Quamobrem. Quapropter. Quocirca. Proinde Proin. Propterea.*

Adversatives, as *Et si. Quamquam. Quamvis. Quamlibet. Libet. Estò. Etiam si. Tamet si.*

Redditives, as *Tamen, Attamen, Veruntamen.*

Diminutives, as *Saltem, Nedum.*

Electives, as *Quàm, Ac.*

Some Conjunctions are so like Adverbs, that they can hardly be distinguished, but by their signification; in respect of the variety whereof, one and the selfe same word, may not only be referred to diverse heads of the same part of Speech as *Cum* both, to a Conjunction Copulative, and *Cùm* seeing that, to a Conjunction Causall; but also to severall parts of speech, as *modò* only, an Adverb. *Modò* so that, a Conjunction Conditionall. But no word can be referred to three parts of speech, save *Cùm*, and *Versus*. *Cum* when, is an Adverb of time. *Cùm* seeing that, a Conjunction Causall. *Cum* with, a Præposition.

The third Accident of a Conjunction is Order, in respect of which, a Conjunction is threefold. *Præpositive, Subjunctive, and Commune.*

Præpositives are those that be set before, being the first words of a sentence, or of a clause, the part

of a sentence; being in number 57. such as these. *Nam. Quare. Ac. Ast. Atq. Et. Aut. Vel. Nec. Neq. Si. Quin. Sed. Verum. Sin. Seu. Sive. Ni. Nisi.* and all the rest, save the eight Subjunctive, and twelve Commune.

Subjunctives are those, that be set after, being commonly the second, sometimes the third, and seldom the fourth word of a Sentence. As *Quoq. Autem. Verò. Enim. Saltem. Que. Ne. Ve.* Which three last are alwaies joyned to the end of a word, and are called *Enclitick* Conjunctions, because they incline their accent.

Communes are those that may indifferently be set before or after; (*i*) may be the first or second words of a sentence, as *Etiā. An. Ergo. Ideo. Igi. ur. Itaq. Propterea. Quāquam. Quālibet. Quāvis. Licet. Tamen.*

Of a Præposition.

A Præposition is a Part of Speech, variable governing and governed. Most commonly set before other parts, either in apposition, as *Ad patrem*, or else in composition, as *Indoētus*.

There be two Accidents of it { Derivation.
Composition.

Every Præposition is either { Primitive.
Derivative.
Simple, or
Compound.

Primitive and Simple; as *Ab. Ad.*

H 4

Derivative,

Derivative, as *Circiter*, of *Circa*. and Compound, as *Abſq̃. Adverſus*.

2 Præpoſitions are divided according to the variety of their uſe, which is, foure-fold.

1 In Appoſition only, in which uſe there are 22, as *Apud. Adverſus. Adverſum. Citra. Circa. Erga. Intra. Infra. Juxta. Ponè. Secundum. Ultra. Circiter. Secus. Verſus. Penes. Coram. Clam. Palam. Sine. Abſq̃. Tenus*.

2 In Compoſition only, in which uſe are, ſixe, as *Am. Di. Dis. Re. Se. Con.*

3 In both Appoſition, and Compoſition, in which uſe are, 28. as *Ad. Ante. Cis. Circum. Contra. Extra. Inter. Ob. Per. Prope. Propter. Poſt. Trans. Præter. Supra. A. Ab. Abs. Cum. De. E. Ex. Pro. Præ. In. Sub. Super. Subter.*

4 In Tranſpoſition or Poſtpoſition, in which uſe, are *Verſus, Penes, Tenus, Cum, Uſq̃, Per, &c.* by the figure *Apoſtrophe*.

Præpoſitions put without their Caſe, are turned into Adverbs, as

———— *Coram, quem quaeritis Adſum.*
Troius & Aeneas. —————

Of an Interjection.

An Interjection is a Part of Speech, invariable, governing, not governed, which betokeneth a ſuddain paſſion of the minde, under an imperfect voice.

There be two Accidents of an Interjection, *Derivation* and *Compoſition*.

Every

Every Interjection
is either

{ Primitive.
 { Derivative.
 { Simple, and
 { Compound.

Primitive and Simple, as *Væ. Oh.*

Derivative as *Apæge*, of *Apago* greeke.

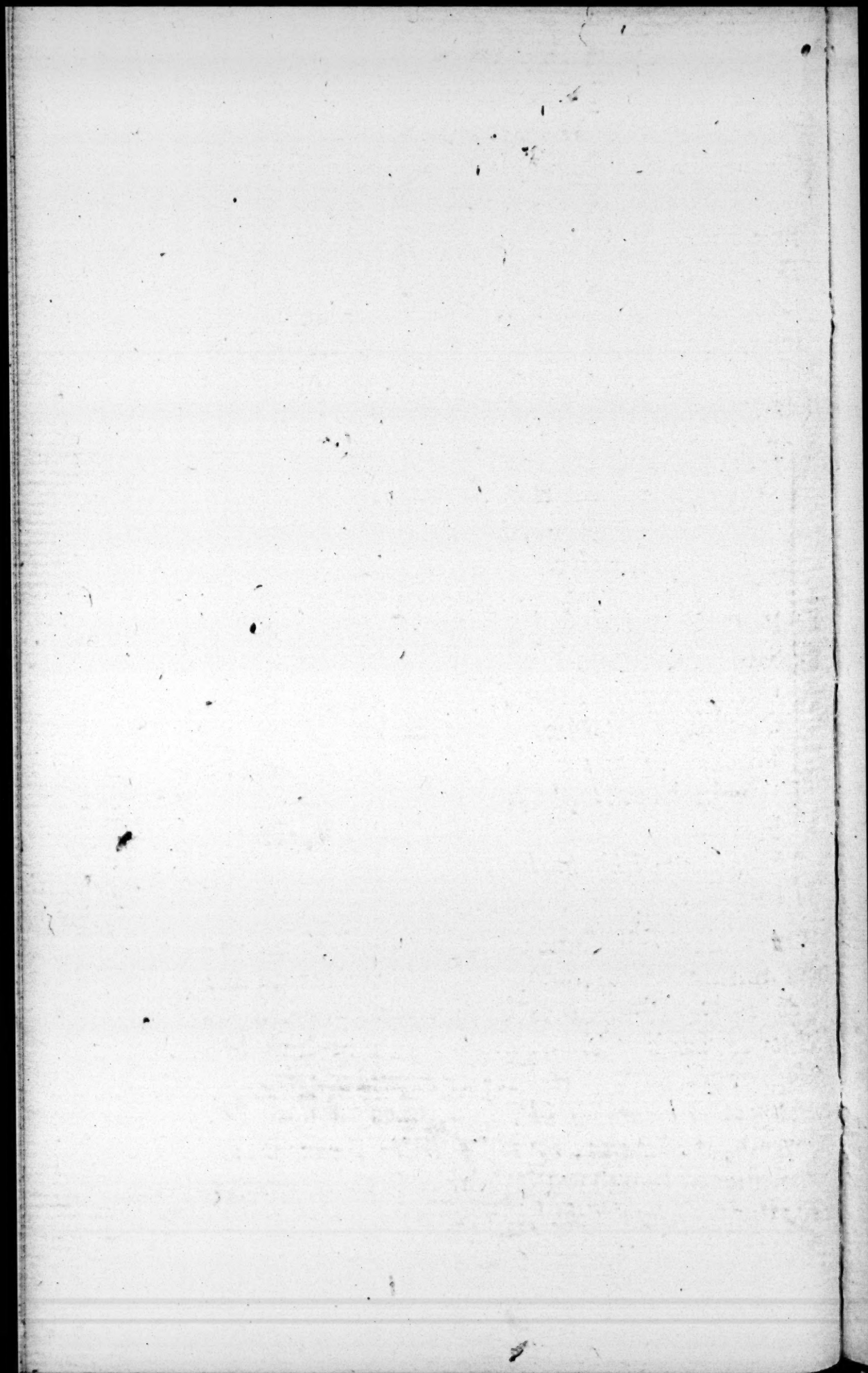
Compound, as *Apægesis*, of *Apæge* and *sis*.

Interjections are divided according to the severall
suddaine expressions of the mind into foureteene
Heads.

Of him that

{ Rejoyceth, as *Evax*, *Id.*
 { Grieveth, as *Heu*, *Hei*, *Ab*, *Eheu*.
 { Marvaileth, as *Papæ*.
 { Disdaineth, as *Hem*, *Vah*.
 { Shunneth, as *Apæge*. *Phy*.
 { Praiseth, as *Euge*.
 { Scorneth, as *Hui*.
 { Exclaimeth, as *Proh. G.*
 { Curseth, as *Malum*.
 { Threatneth, as *Væ*.
 { Laugheth, as *Ha*, *ha*, *he*.
 { Forbiddeth a thing unawares, as *Atar*, *ehem*.
 { Calleth, as *Eho*, *ho*, *heus*.
 { Injoyneth silence, as *Au*.

One and the selfe same word in respect of the va-
rious motions of the mind, may be referred to diverse
heads, as *Hei*, sometimes of him that praiseth, as
Hei noster, laudo. Terent. Sometimes of him that
feareth or grieveth, as *Hei vereor nequid Andria ap-
portet mali. Terent.* So *Id*, sometimes of him that
rejoyceth, as *id Paan*, & *id bis dicite Paan! Ovid.*
Sometimes of him that grieveth: as *Uror, id remove
seva Puella faces. Tibul.*





THE SECOND PART
of Grammar, is

REGIMENT.

VV Hich is two fold } Plaine, and
 { Figurative.

Plaine Regiment, is a putting and joyn-
ing together of the Parts of Speech amongst
themselves, according to the true reason of
Grammar. Which likewise is two fold.

The Regiment of } Conveniency.
 } Consequency.

The Regiment of Conveniency, is when there is a *relation* joyned with *Concordancy*, for in the very agreement it selfe we may observe a governance and dependancy, the Adjective depending on the Substantive, and the Verb ruled by the Nominative case: for we know not how to personate the Verb, till we know the person of the Nominative case.

The Regiment of Consequency is, when there is a *Relation* joyned with a *discrepancy* of the words: for in this Regiment, the word governing and the word governed are discrepant and diverse the one from the other, and most commonly the latter follows the former

former, unlesse it be a Relative, an Interrogative, or an Indefinite, and sometimes another word for the Relatives sake, as *Celestis ira quos premit miseros facit, humana nullos. Seneca. Honores quorum cupiditate multi inflammantur, quidam contemnunt. Cicero.*

There be two Concords. The first is the Conveniency of the Adjective with the Substantive. The Second of the Verb with the Nominative case.

The Adjective, whether it be Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, agreeth in Case, Gender and Number with the Substantive, whether a variable word or invariable, one or more words supplying the place thereof. A Noun variable, as *Rara avis in terris nigroque simillima cygno. Ovid.* A Pronoun, as *Causa mea est melior, qui non contraria fovi. Idem.* here the Antecedent Substantive to *qui*, is *Ego*, included in the Possessive *mea*. A Participle, as *Scripta cum mea nemo legat vulgo recitare timentis. Meos vidisti flentis ocellos*, and the Substantive to *flentis*, is *mei*, included in the possessive *nostros*, *Horat.* here the Substantive to *timentis*, is *mei*, understood in the Possessive, *mea*. These examples are to be added to the former of a Pronoun. *Eia haud vestrum est iracundos esse, Terent.* there the Substantive to *iracundos*, is *vos*, implied in the possessive *Vestrum*. *Omnes laudare fortunas meas qui filium haberem tali ingenio praeditum. Terent.* An invariable word, as *Nil mortalibus arduum. Horat.* One word, as *Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te Scire hoc sciat alter. Pers.* here the Infinitive moode *Scire* is the Substantive to *tuum*. More words, as *Sed eorum partim in pompa, partim*

tim in acie, illustres esse voluerunt. Cicero, there an Adverbe with a Genitive case, to wit *partim eorum*, is the Substantive to *illustres*. *In tempore ad eam veni, quod omnium rerum est primum,* Terent, here the whole clause, to wit, *in tempore ad eam veni*, is the Antecedent substantive to *quod*.

The Verb agreeth in Number and Person with the Nominative case, whether it be a variable word or invariable, one word or moe bearing the roome thereof. Variable as *Nunquam sera est ad bonos mores via.* Sen. Invariable as, *Dic mihi cras istud Posthume quando venit.* Mart. One word, viz. the Infinitive Moode, as *Præmonere est præmunire,* Cato. moe words viz. the whole clause, as *Legere & non intelligere est negligere,* Idem. An adverb with a Genitive case, as *eorum autem ipsorum partim ejusmodi sunt, ut ad universos cives pertineant, partim ad singulos attingant.* Cicero. The whole clause as

Adde quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,

Emollit mores, nec finit esse feros.

Τὸ ὅτι, by vertue of Art, any word or words may supply the place of a Substantive, of the Nominative, and the Accusative case: of the Nominative, as the precedent examples sufficiently declare: of the Accusative, as *Matutinum portat ineptus Ave.* Mart. *Quis expedit vit P sittaco suum χαίρει.* Persius.

The Regiment of a Pronoun, seems altogether to be supervacaneous, being in every respect correspondent to that of a Noun, whether Substantive or Adjective: all the doubt is, whether *Qui* be a Pronoun Substantive or Adjective, which is easily removed: for besides many other reasons, one seems invincible, to prove it to be an Adjective: For as other Adjectives, coming between two Substantives,

agree

agree with the former, and sometimes with the latter, in Case, Gender, and Number; as *Indus omnium fluminum est maximus* or *maximum*. Cicero. *Nos omnis error stultitia est dicenda* & *dicendus*, Idem. So *qui* is used, as *Homines tuentur illum globum*, *qui* or *quæ terra dicitur*, Cicero. *Est locus in Carcere qui* or *quod tullianum appellatur*, Salust. *Accentus quos* or *quas Græci Prosodias vocant*: Quintil. *Ad eum locum qui vel quæ Pharsalia appellatur*. Cæsar. Now it is an improper speech to say a Substantive agreeth with a Substantive, in Case Gender and Number: *Qui* doth alwaies rehearse the Antecedent Substantive, wherewith it agreeth, being usually understood, but sometimes expressed, as *Sed tu causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoriâ tuâ; quæ causa ante mortua est, quàm tu natus esses*, Cicero. *Ad quam rem attulimus*, Idem. *Quâ re cognitâ*, Iustin. *Diem instare, quo dis frumenta metiri oporteret*, Cæsar. *Quibus itineribus* & *Quibus in tabulis* &c. Idem.

The Rectiõ of a Substantive.

When two Substantives come together signifying diverse things, the latter is usually put in the Genitive Case, and is governed of the former, as *Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit*. Juvenal. The rule admits of seven exceptions.

1 Sometimes the two Substantives are put in the same case by Apposition; as *Et genus & formam Regina pecunia donat*, Horat. *Ignavum fucos pecus præsepibus arcent*. Virg.

(III)

2 Sometimes the former substantive governes a Dative in stead of a Genitive, as *Per patris ossa tui, patrui mihi plurimus oro*, Ovid. *Urbi pater est*, is justly refused, because that is no good example, that admits of an evasion: for *Urbi* may be governed of *est*, as well as of *Pater*.

3 An Adjective used Substantively in the Neuter gender, governes a Genitive case like a substantive, as *Quantum quisq. sua nummorum servat in arcâ, tantum habet & fidei*. Iuven.

4 Verball Substantives sometimes governe the cases of their Verbs. Verballs in *tio*, as *Abalienatio rei est traditio alteri*, Cicero. *Iustitia est obtemperantia Scriptis Legibus*, Idem. *Quid tibi hanc curatio est rem?* Plaut. Other Verballs, as *Eccet tibi status noster*, Cicero. *Adeam rem usum est hominem astutum*, Plaut. *Opulento homini servitus hæc magis dura est*. Plaut.

5 The praise or dispraise of a thing sometimes causeth the latter substantive to be used in the Ablative case, depending on the former. Of praise, as *Mulier egregiâ formâ, etate integrâ*, Terent. *Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore Nymphae*, Virg. Of the dispraise, *Virginem sparsa ore, adunco naso*, Terent. *Consul ipse parvo & pravo animo*, Cicero.

6 These substantives *Opus* and *Usus* being Latine for neede, require an Ablative case, as *Autoritate tuâ nobis opus est*, Cicero. *Nihil istâc opus est arte*, Terent. *Viginti jam usus est filius argenti minis*. Plaut. *Arma acri facienda viro, nunc viribus usus*. Virg.

7 The cause and manner of a thing sometimes causeth the latter substantive to be used in the Ablative case, depending on the former. The cause as, *Sum tibi natura parens*: the manner, as *Præceptor consilii*.

*consiliis, Cicero. Nomine Arbactus, Iustin. Ibi casu
Rex erat Ptolomæus, puer ætate. Cæsar.*

The Rectiõ of an Adjective. Governing a Genitive case.

Adjectives signifying, desire, neglect, knowledge, ignorance, remembrance, forgetfulness, likeness, unlikeness, plenty, want, care, carelessness, feare, confidence, also participation, partition, measure, bounty, innocence, property, passion, and such like governe a genitive case.

Desire as *Est natura hominum novitatis avida, Plin.* Neglect, as *Cæterarum rerum socordem, Terent.* Knowledge as, *Iuris legumq; peritus, Horat.* Ignorance as, *Nescia mens hominum fati, sortisq; future, Virg.* Remembrance as, *Fortune memorem te decet esse meæ, Ovid.* Forgetfulness as, *Iuventa immemor herbe, Virg.* Likeness as, *Sæpe solet similis filius esse Patris, Ovid.* Unlikeness as, *Antonius saturavit se sanguine dissimilium sui civium. Cicero.* Plenty as, *Res est solliciti plena timoris amor, Ovid.* *Lucus in urbe fuit mediâ, latissimus umbra, Virg.* *Fertilis hominum frugumq; Gallia. Liv.* Want as, *Vis consilii expers mole ruit suâ, Horat.* *Sæculum virtutis sterile, Tacitus.* Care as, *Calamitosus est animus futuri anxius, Seneca.* Carelessness as *Dum vetera extollimus recentium incuriosi. Tacitus.* Feare as, *Timidusq; procella, Horat.* *Illæ intus trepide rerum, Virg.* Confidence as, *Mens interrita lethi, Ovid.* *Fidens animi, atq; in utrumq; paratus. Virg.* Also parti-

Participation, as *Nunc me compotem voti facis*, *Sextus*.
Participem artis & operum, *Cicero*. *Illarum re-*
rum affines, *Terent*. Partition, as *Quem nostrum*
ignorare arbitraris? *Cicero*. (In every degree of com-
 parison, as *Multæ etiam istarum arborum meâ manu*
sunt sitæ. *Cic*. *O major juvenum!* *Horat*. *Minimas*
rerum discordia turbat, *Lucan*.) Measure as, *Areas*
latas pedum denum, longas pedum quinquagenum fa-
cito, *Columella*. Bounty, as *Vini somniq; benignus*,
Horat. *Pecuniæ liberales*, *Salust*. Innocency as, *In-*
sones consilii publici, *Livius*. Integer vitæ, *scelerisq;*
purus, *Horat*. Property as, *Cerebri felicem aiebam*.
Horat. *Animi ferox*. *Tacit*. *Fæmina ingens animi*, *Id*.
 Passion as, *Ut falsus est animi*. *Terent*. *Si quis tam*
cæcus animi est. *Quintil*. Such like as, *Manifestam*
mendacii, *Plaut*. *Ferox sceleris*, *Tacitus*. *Regina tuâ*
fidissima, *Virg*. *Utinam te non solum vitæ, sed etiam*
dignitatis meæ superstitem reliquissém, *Cicero*.

Proprius, communis, Alienus, immunis, Sometimes go-
 verne a Genitive case, as *Stoicorum proprium*, *Cicero*.
Commune animantium omnium, *Idem*. *Alieni Consilii*
& dignitatis, *Salust*. *Vobis immunibus hujus, esse*
mali dabitur, *Ovid*. *Curvi immunis aratri*, *Idem*.

Dignus, Indignus, Contentus, Extorris, seldome govern
 a Genitive case, as *Militia est operis altera digna tui*,
Ovid. *Descendam magnorum haudquaquam indignus*
avorum, *Virg*. *Scythæ contenti victorie*, *Iustin*. *Il-*
lum oro extorrem regni, belloq; fugatum. *Redde mihi*,
Statius.

Verbals in *ax*, governe a genitive case, as *Tem-*
pūs edax rerum, *Ovid*. *Virtus est vitiorum fugax*, *Se-*
neca.

Participialls governe a genitive case in all degrees
 of comparison; as *Pulveris atq; solis patiens*, *Horat*.

*Taurus aratri patiens, Ovid. Impatiens antè laboris
eram, Idem. Non illo quisquam melior nec amantior
equi. Virg. — justissimus unus,*

Vir fuit, aut illà reverentior ulla Deorum.

Qui fuit in Teucris, & servantissimus equi. Virg.

A Dative.

Adjectives signifying Profit or Disprofit, Likeness or unlikeliness, Submission, Pleasure, or Reference to any thing, governe a Dative case. Profit as *Sis bonus ô felixq; tuis. Virg. Infirmo capiti fons aptus, idoneus alvo, Horat. Disprofit, as Turba gravis pati, placidaq; inimica quieti, Martial. Likeness as, Tydidem superis parem, Horat. Simia quam similis, turpissima bestia nobis. Par virtuti oratio, Cicero. Like as, Qui color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo. Ovid. Quod illi causæ maximè est alienum. Cicero. Non aliena rationi, Idem. Submission and Pleasure, as Omnibus est supplex, solis jucundus amicis, Martial. Reference to any thing, as Candida vestra domus casæ contermina nostræ. Ovid.*

Verbals in *bilis*, doe governe a Dative case, as *Mors nulli exorabilis, Livi.*

Hei mihi quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis. Ov. Nulli penetrabilis astro lucus erat: Statius.

Pervius is used sometimes like these verbals, as *Pectora nulli pervia culpæ, Ovid. Nulli pervia vento, Id. Non sunt ora pervia verbis, Virg.*

Adjectives in *bundus* governe the case of their Verb, as *Uberrim flebam carnificem imaginabundus, Apulei. Multi numero mirabundi ad hostiam confluebant, Idem.*

An Accusative.

Adjectives implying a Passion, or Property, govern an Accusative case, as

Deiphobum vidi lacerum crudeliter ora: Virg.

Omnia Mercurio similis vocemq; coloremq; Id.

Bellona saucia pectus. Tibullus.

Cetera egregium. Livi.

Sanè cetera pater familias, & prudens, & attentus, unà in reminiis consideratus; Cicero

Quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat. Mart.

Adjectives govern an Accusative case of the nature of greatness, as *Fossam viginti pedes latam ducit, Cæsar. Arbores duos pedes crassa, Cato. Gnomon septem pedes longus umbram non amplius quatuor pedes longam reddit, Plin.*

An Ablative.

Adjectives implying a passion or property govern an Ablative case, as

Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine luscus. Mart.

Adjectives Verballs govern an Ablative case like their Verbs, as

Non gemmis, neq; purpurâ venale, nec auro. Hor.

Quod non opus est, asse carum est. Seneca.

Adjectives signifying Plenty or Want, doe govern an Ablative case, Plenty as, *Amor, & melle, & felle est fecundissimus. Plaut. Maeste virtute puer, Virg. Maeste (that is) magis aucte. Animus culpâ plenus semet timet, Seneca. Forumq; litibus orbem, Horat. Viduus pharetrâ, Idem. Epistola inanis reliqua, Cicero.*

Adjectives of the Comparative degree govern an Ablative case, the signe then being prefixed to it, as

Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum, Horat. Tanto virginibus præstantior omnibus Herse, Ovid. Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in Altum, Claudian.

Adjectives governe an Ablative case, of the Cause, Instrument, Manner, and Measure of exceeding. Cause, as *Deteriores omnes sumus licentiâ, Terent.* Instrument, as *Quem deinde Cloanthus Consequitur, melior remis, Virg.* Manner as *facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cicero.* Naturâ tenacissimi sumus eorum quæ rudibus annis percepimus, *Quintil.* Trojanus origine Cæsar. *Virg.* Measure of exceeding, as *Procella quò plus habet virium, hoc minus temporis, Seneca.* Quanto doctior es, tanto te geras submissius, *Cicero.* Omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se Crimen habet, quanto major qui peccat habetur, *Iuv.* Is quæstus nunc est multo uberrimus. *Ter.*

Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris, governe an Ablative case, as *Qui meretur ut dignus præmio, Terent.* *Simplicitas digna favore fuit, Ovid.* *Dignum laude virum musa vetat mori, Horat.* *Indigna homine dubitatio, Cicero.* *Indigna nostro genere, Idem.* *Qui filium haberem tali ingenio præditum, Terent.* Atq; oculis capti fodere cubilia Talpæ, *Virg.* (*Captus* is seldome an Adjective.) *Sorte tuâ contentus abi, Idem.* *Extorrem urbe, domo, Penatibus, Livius.*

Adjectives governe an Ablative case of the measure of Greatness, as *Fons latus pedibus tribus, altus triginta, Columella.*

The Rection of a Verb governing a Nominative case.

Verbs Substantives, as *sum, forem, fio, existo*:
Verbs Passives of calling, as *Dicor, Appellor, &c.*
Verbs like unto them, as *Scribor, Salutor, Habeor,*
Existimor, &c. Also verbs of Gesture as, *Incedo,*
Curro, Videor, &c. Will require a Nominative case
after them, as *Penelope conjux semper Ulyssis ero.*
Ovid. Læsa patientia fit furor, Seneca. Dux eligitur,
Præfectus constituitur, Iust. Quicquid, cui dominus
inscriberis, apud te est, tuum non est, Seneca. Proti-
us ut redeas facta videbor anus, Ovid. Ast ego quæ
Divûm incedo Regina Virg. The Infinitive of these
Verbs will have the same case after, that they have
before them, as *Cæsar amat dici pater patriæ. Horat.*
Verum est eventum stultorum esse Magistrum. Livius.
Cui primûm contingit esse medico. Plat.

A Genitive case.

Verbs that doe imply Estimation, Accusation, Ad-
monition, Condemnation, Absolution, Plenty and
want, doe governe a Genitive case. Estimation as,
Maximi debemus æstimare conscientiam. Cicero. Plu-
ris opes nunc sunt quam prisca temporis annis. Horat.
Tu quoq; non melius quam sunt mea tempora, carmen,
Interdicta mihi consule Roma boni. Ovid.
Accusation, as *Qui alterum incusat probri, ipsum se*
intueri oportet. Plaut. Malè administratæ Provinciæ
aliorumq; criminum urgebatur. Tacitus. Admoniti-
on, Cum nos tanti viri res admonuit. Salust. Cum ip-
se te veteris amicitie commonefaceret. Cicero. Con-
demnation, Parce tuum vatem Sceleris damnare Cu-
pido, Ovid. Etiam Sceleris condemnat generum suum.

Cicero. Absolution, *Gracchus* ejusdem criminis absoluitur. *Tacitus.* Et miror morbi te purgatum illius, *Horat.* Senatus nec liberavit Regem ejus culpæ, neq; arguit, *Livius.* Plenty. Implentur veteris *Bacchi* pinguisq; ferinæ, *Virg.* *Xantippe* irarum & molestiarum scatēbat. *Gellius.* Want, Quasi tu hujus indigeas patris. *Terent.* Eget benignæ *Tantalus* semper dapis. *Horat.*

Satago, Misereo, Misereor, Miseresco, Reminiscor, Obliviscor, Memini, Recordor, Potior, Participo, Interest, Refert, Pænitet, Tædet, Pudet, Piget, &c. Governē a Genitive case, as *Is rerum suarum satagit.* *Terent.* Mea mater tuī me miseret. *Cicero.* Oro miserrere laborum *Tantorū*, miserere animi nou digna ferventis. *Virg.* *Arcadis*, quæso, miserescite *Regis.* *Virg.* Reminiscēbantur enim *Calendarum Januarii.* *Cicero.* *Injuriam* oblivisci debemus, officii meminisse. *Seneca.* Vivorum memini, nec mortuorum oblivisci possum. *Cicero.* Hujus meriti in me Recordor, *Cicero.* Totius *Galliæ* sese potiri sperant. *Cæsar.* Paternum servum sui participavit consilii, *Plautus.* Magni interest ad laudem civitatis, *Cicero.* Omnia inter se consentiunt membra, quia singula servari totius interest. *Seneca.* Plurimum refert compositionis, quæ quibus ante ponas. *Quintil.* Teq; ferunt ire pænitusse tuæ, *Ovid.* Sunt homines quos infamiae suæ non tædeat. *Cicero.* Si ad centesimum vixisset annum, senectutis eum suæ non pæniteret. *Idem.* Geminat peccatum quem delicti non pudet. *Seneca.*

— Pigetq;

Auctorum sine fine mihi, sine honore laborum. *Ovid.*

Passives and Neuters implying a passion sometimes governē a Genitive case, as *Ego quidem vehementer animi gaudeo.* *Cicer.* *Discrucior animi.* *Terent.*

De si piebam

Despiebam mentis, Plaut. Successorumq; Minervæ indoluit, Ovid.

Diverse words both Præcedent and Subsequent may governe other cases besides those annexed to them; yet such, as whereof apparent Rules and Reasons are given elsewhere, in the Regiment Plaine or Figurative, in their due place and order.

A Dative case.

Verbs whereby Profit, Disprofit, Comparison, Giving, Restoring, Promising, Paying, Commanding, Telling, Trust, Obedience, Resistance, Event, Threatning, Anger, Taking away, Distance and Reference to any thing, is signified; governe usually a Dative case.

Profit, as *Illa seges demùm votis respondet avari Agricola. Virg.*

Disprofit, as *Bonis nocet quisquis pepercerit malis. Publius.*

Comparison, as *Necesse est sibi nimium tribuat, qui se nemini comparat, Quintil.*

Giving and Restoring, as *Is mihi non reddit, quæ dedi ejus Filio mutua Cicero.*

Promising and paying, as *Hæc tibi promitto. Cic. Æs alienum mihi numeravit. Idem.*

Commanding, as *Plura tibi mandare quidem, si quævis, haberem, Ovid. Victis dominabitur Argis. Virg.*

Telling, as *Quid de quoq; viro, & cui dicas sæpe caveto. Horat.*

Trust, as *Vacuis committere venis, Nil nisi tene decet. Horat.*

Obedience, as *Virtus, Fama, Decus, Divina, humanaq;*

naq̃ pulchris Divitiis parent. Horat. Sic mihi semper obtemperavit ut filius Patri. Cicero.

Resistance, as Ignavis precibus Fortuna repugnat, Ovid. Venienti occurrere morbo. Persius.

Event, as Hostibus eveniat lenta Puella meis. Ovid. Fama mihi venit. Vrg. Non cuius hominum contingit adire Corinthum. Horat. Mihi accidit si quid accidit. Cic.

Threatning, as Multa mihi terræ, multa minantur aquæ, Ovid.

Anger, as Nihil est quod succenseat adolescenti. Terent.

Reference, as Debemur morti nos nostraq̃. Horat. Nil mihi rescribas, attamen ipse veni. Ovid. Illi Pelias, non nobis jacet. Seneca.

Taking away, as Inimici mea mihi, non me ipsum adimerunt. Cicero. Iam dudum vincula pugnat exuere ipse sibi, Ovid. Quam turbine multa unum me surripere morti. Horat. pro surripite. Excutiet Fortuna tibi. Lucan.

Distance, as Calata virtus paulum sepultæ distat inertiae. Horat. Infido scurræ distat amicus, Idem.

Verbs compounded with three Adverbs as, Satis, Bene, Male, doe governe a Dative case, as Mihi ipsi nunquam satisfacio. Cicero. Cui benedixit unquam bono? Idem. Neq̃ tu verbis unquam solves, quod mihi re malefeceris. Terent.

Verbs compounded with these Præpositions, Ad, Ante, Circum, Con, Contra, In, Inter, Ob, Præ, Post, Sub, governe usually a Dative Case.

Ad, as Accedit satis matris miserabilis Infans. Ov.

Ante, as Iniquissimam pacem, justissimo bello antefero. Cicero.

Circum, Terna tibi hæc primū triplici diversa Colore

Licia

Licia circundo. ——— Virg.

Extra hos cancellos agendi conabor, quos mihi ipse circundedi. Cicero.

Con, as Magna petis Phaeton, sed quæ non viribus istis, Munera conveniunt. Ovid.

Conveniunt rebus nomina sæpe suis. Idem.

Contra seldome, Ego verò facilè sum passus, ne in mentem mihi aliquid contraveniret, ita isti faveo sententiæ. Cicero.

In, as Imminet exitio vir Conjugis, illa mariti. Ov.

Inter, as Prætor improbus cui nemo interdicare possit. Cicero. Interdico tibi aquâ & igni. Plinius.

Ob, as Cum nemini obtrudi potest, itur ad me. Ter. Oppugno an Accusative seldome a Dative.

Præ, as Difficultatis patrocinia præferimus signi- tie. Quint.

Post, as Postposui tamen illorum mea seria ludo. Virg.

Sub, as Sires tua non sufficit tibi, tu fac ut ei suffici- as. Seneca.

Nec tibi turpe puta precibus Succumbere nostris. Ovid.

Sum with his compounds, except Absum and Possum, doe governe a Dative case, as Senibus mors est in januis, juvenibus in insidiis. Seneca. Ille huic negotio non interfuit modò, sed etiam præfuit. Cicero. Gloria multis obfuit, Ovid. Equè pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æquè. Horat. Multa petentibus desunt multa. Idem.

Est and Suppetit, put for habeo, governe a Dative case, as Est mihi namq; domi pater, est injusta Noverca. Virg. Velle sum cuiq; est, nec voto vivitur uno. Persius. Pauper enim non est cui rerum suppetit usus. Horat.

Sum, and other Verbs may governe a double Dative case, one of the Person and another of the thing,

as, *Magno malo est hominibus avaritia, Cicero. Hæc sibi domicilio locum delegerunt. Caesar. Speras tibi laudi fore, quod mihi vitio vertis. Terent.*

Verbs Passives, besides the case of their Actives, doe governe a Dative case of the Agent: as

Cui colar infelix, aut cui placuisse laborem? Virg.

At simul intonuit, fugiunt, nec noscitur ulli,

Agminibus comitum qui modo cinctus erat. Ovid.

Mopse novas incide faces, tibi ducitur uxor. Virg.

Honestæ bonis viris non occulta petuntur. Cicero.

--- *Nec cernitur ulli, Virg.*

Barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli. Ovid.

Semper in studiis laboribusq; viventi, non intelligitur quando obrepit Senectus. Cic.

An Accusative case.

Verbs Transitives (that is, which admit the question whom or what after them) of what kind soever, whether Active, Deponent, Common, or Neuter active, governe usually an Accusative case.

Active, as *Hos tu vel fugias, vel si satis oris habebis, Oedipodas facito, Telegonassq; voces. Ovid.*

Deponent. *Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam. Hor.*

Hæc ego vaticinor, quia sum deceptus ab illo, Ovid.

Adolescentis est, majores natu revereri. Cicero.

Common, as *Qui adipisci veram gloriam volunt, justitiæ fungantur officiis. Cicero.*

Neuter active, as *Tu verò tua damna dole, Ovid.*

At pia nil aliud quam me dolet exule Conjux. Idem.

Nec latuere doli fratrem Iunonis & iræ. Virg.

Ignem ab æde abstinuit. Livius.

Ubi plaustro aut aratro juvencū consuescimus. Colu.

Ambit terram aquis Oceanus. Ovid.

Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat. Virg.

Hyblam quod sapit, Atticosq; flores. Mart

Quos studium cunctos e vigilavit idem. Ovid.

Verbs Neuters also governe an Accusative case of their neere signification, as *Qui stadium currit cñiti & contendere debet quàm maxime possit ut vinca.. Cicero. Cujus parentes alter ambòve servitutem servierunt. Livius. Longam incommitata videtur Ire viam. Virg. Insolentem ludere ludum. Horat. Tertiam etatem hominum vivebat Nestor. Cicero.*

Verbs of Asking, Teaching, and Cloathing, with this Verb *Colo*, doe governe a double Accusative case; one of the Person, and another of the thing.

Of Asking, as *Tu modo posce Deum veniam. Virg.*

Of teaching, as *Frugalitatem & temperantiam nos docuit Penuria. Terent.*

Illud me clam admoxes. Cicero.

Of cloathing, as *Induit se calceos quos prius exuerat. Terent.*

This verb *Celo*, as *Eane me celet, consuefecit filium. Terent. Non te celavi sermonem. Cicero. Qui nos nihil celat. Idem. Nihil celabo tam fidum sodalum. Erasmus.*

Verbs Passives also that imply Intreaty, Instruction, Cloathing, will governe the Accusative case of the thing.

Intreaty, as *Sententiam rogamur. Cicero. Post acceptam hereditatem, primus sententiam rogabatur, cujus hereditas est. Quint.*

Instruction, as *Multis ostentis multa in extis monemur. Cicero.*

Cloathing, as *Dum mutat cultus induiturq; togam. Martial. Revocatus vestem fratris eam ipsam quæ in sella erat induitur. Curtius.*

— & inutile ferrum
Cingitur. — Virg.

Verbs Passives and Neuters that imply a Passion or Property, governe an Accusative case.

Passives, as *Expleri mentem nequit, ardescitque tuendo. Virg.*

Pluribus ille notis variatam pingitur alvum. Lucan.

--- *Truncatur membra bipenni. Silius.*

Eruiiturque oculos. — Ovid.

Neuters, as *Stare loco nescit, micat auribus, & tremit artus. Virg.*

--- *Saevoque genas fulgebitis auro. Statius.*

Qui Curios simulant & Bacchanalia vivunt. Juv.

Passillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum.

Nec vox hominem sonat, o Dea certe. Virg.

An Ablative case in respect of the Word governed.

All Verbs doe governe an Ablative case, of the Cause, Instrument and Manner of the cause, With the signe For, as *Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore, Oderunt peccare mali formidine paene. Horat.*

With the signe at, as *Aspice ventura latentur ut omnia seculo. Virg.*

Invidus alterius rebus macrescit opimis. Horat.

With the signe through, as *Hic murus abeneus esto,*

Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. Horat.

Hæc nullam habent vim, nisi irâ excanduit fortitudo. Cicero.

Ope & auxilio Deorum gubernatur Respublica. Id.

Of the Instrument, as *Naturam expellas furcâ licet usque recurret. Hor.*

Hijaculis, illicertant defendere Saxis. Virg.

Of the manner, as *Invigilate viri, tacito nam tempora gressu*

Diffugiunt, nulloq; sono convertitur annus. Iuven.

Dum vires anniq; sinunt, tolerate laborem,

Iam veniet tacito curva senecta pede. Ovid.

Verbs doe governe an Ablative case of the word of price, as *Qui magni aestimat libertatem, parvo omnia alia aestimat. Seneca. Constat parvo fames, magno fastidium. Idem. Magnoq; eterna parantur. Lucan. Multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea victoria stetit. Liv.*

Except these Genitive cases put Substantively in the neuter gender; as *Tanti, quanti, tantivis, tantidem, quantilibet, quanticunq; pluris, minoris, as Vix Priamus tanti, totaq; Troja fuit. Ovid.*

Res nulla minoris constabit patri, quam filius, Iuvenal.

In respect of the word governing.

Verbs that imply Plenty, or Want, Fulnesse or Emptinesse, Load, or Deliverance from, Deprivation, or Precedency, governe an ablative case.

Plenty, as *Pomis exuberat annus. Virg.*

Pontus scatet Belluis. Horat.

In tonsi crines longâ cervice fluebant. Tibullus.

Want, as *Ultima prona via est & eget moderamine certo. Ovid.*

Metu vacat amor. Idem. Vela queror reditu, verba carere fide. Idem.

Fulnesse, as *Improbis ingluviem, rarisq; loquacibus explet. Virg.*

Emptinesse, as *Hoc te crimine expedi. Terent.*

Load, as *Homines nequissimi quibus te onerant mendaciis. Cicero. Obrui & opprimi criminibus & testibus*

testibus, dolore & inedia. Idem. Barbaros se vino
onerare patitur. Iustin.

Deliverance from, as Attamen hanc odii exonerat
te fugam. Ovid.

Ego hoc te fasce levabo. Virg.

Deprivation, as Spoliantur robore Silvæ. Lucan.
Spoliat nos iudicio, privat approbatione omni, orbat
sensibus. Cicero.

Dum parat hic armis nudare jacentem. Ovid.

Precedency, as Brevitate & suavitate dicendi
aliis præstitit Aristoteles. Cicero. Querit quâ se
laude quâ virtute Plancus superârit. Idem. Ego me-
is majoribus virtute præluxi. Idem. Deforme est quod
dignitate præstas, ab his virtute superari. Vale. Max.
Præstat tamen ingenio alius alium. Quin. Qui mihi
studio penè præcurritis. Cicero. Helvetii reliquos
Gallos virtute præcedunt. Caesar. Sulpitius ætate
illis anteit, sapientiâ omnibus. Cicero.

These Verbs doe governe an Ablative case. Fun-
gor, Fruor, Utor, Nitor, Vescor, Potior, Dignor, usu-
ally, Supersedeo; Impertio, not so frequently. Com-
munico, Malo, Participo, very seldome.

Fungor, as Fungor vice cõtis. Horat. Mandatâ
fungi. Tacitus.

Fruor, as Marito meliore fruetur. Ovid.

Utor, as Verbis molibus utor. Ov. Viribus uti Luc.

Nitor, as Virtute decet non sanguine niti. Claud.
Consilio & Præsidio alicujus niti. Cicero. Fiduciâ
virtutis niti. Idem.

Vescor, as Foliis vescantur amaris. Horat. Mune-
re terræ Vescimur. Idem. --- Atro sanguine vesci. Vi-
superatne & vescitur aurâ & Ethereâ. Id.

Potior, as Perfacile est totius Galliæ imperio po-
tiri. Caesar.

Egressi optata Troes potiuntur arenâ. Virg.

Dignor, as Haud equidē tali me dignor honore. Virg.

Qualem cunq̃ legas, veniā dignare libellum. Ovid.

Superfedeo, as Verborum multitudine supersedere.

Cicero. Ut supersedeas hoc labore itineris. Idem.

Impertio as Plurima salutē Parmenonem summum suum impertit Gnatho. Terent.

Aliquem osculo impertire. Sueton.

Communico, as Cōmunicabo te semper mensa. Plaut.

Participo, as Aliquem familiarem sermone suo participavit. Salust.

Malo having the signe then after it, as Malim bordeigranum omnibus gemmis. Æsopus.

Verbs Passives and Neuters implying a Passion or Property, doe governe an Ablative case, as *Angi animo. Cicero. Intelligor ipse, & perturbor mente. Sophoclis translat. Ægrotat animo magis quam corpore. Terent. Excruciat se animo. Pl.*

One and the selfe same Verb may governe diverse cases by diverse rules, as *Dedit mihi vestem pignori, te presente, propriâ manu.* And the same case by diverse reasons, *Neroni probis viris crimini vertitur innocentia.* Likewise an Adjective, as *Oxonium est insignior Lovanio literarum studiis, multis parafangis.* Sometimes the Verb in a Periphrase may governe the case of the Verbe, whose signification the Periphrase bears, as *Quos non est veritum in eâ voluptate, quæ maximâ voluptate sensum movet, summum bonum ponere:* that is, *quos non puduit. Cicero. Et nunc id operam do,* that is, *conor. Terent. Idne estis autores mihi,* that is, *suadetis. Idem.*

As the Verb doth commonly supply the place of a King, ruling all; so sometimes the room of a Subject, being ruled it selfe.

The

The infinitive Moode is governed either of other Verbs or Adjectives. Of other Verbs, as *Dicere quæ puduit, scribere jussit amor. Ovid. Alterius non sit qui suus esse potest. Id. Non sentire mala sua non est hominis, non ferre non est viri. Seneca.* Of an Adjective, as *Audax omnia perpeti Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas. Horat. Humanum errare, Belluinum perseverare, Senec.*

*Nec mihi quærenti spatiosam fallere noctem
Lassaret viduas pendula tela manus. Ovid.*

Bis sex assueti vincere semper equi. Idem.

The examples whereof Gerunds and the former Supines (their Appendices) doe imitate, for they governe and are governed.

Gerunds and the former Supines doe governe the cases of their Verb, as *Efferor studio videndi Parentes Cicero. Quis talia fando Temperet à lacrymis? Virg. Ad placandum Deos. Cicero. Ad expugnandum urbem. Idem. Ad occupandum Venuntionem. Cæsar. Atq; ita tu tacitus quærenti plura legendum Ne quæ non opus est forte loquare, Cave. Ovid.*

--- *Aut Gravius servitum matribus ibo. Virg.*

--- *Scitatum oracula Phæbi Mittimus. Virg.*

Ire dejectum monumenta. Horat.

In that a Genitive case is sometimes put after the Gerund in *Di*, as *Quum illorum videndi gratiâ me in Forum contulissem. Plinius. Ad eum in Castra venerunt sui purgandi causâ Cæsar.* It is to be reputed as an elegancy of the Latine tongue.

The Gerund in *Di* commonly is governed of certaine Substantives, and sometimes of Adjectives, as

Et quæ tanta fuit Romana tibi causa videndi. Virg.

Æneas celsâ in puppi jam certus eundi. Virg.

Gerunda

Gerunds in *Do*, are governed of these Præpositions, *A, ab, abs, de, ex, e, cum, in, pro*, which are many times understood, as *Ignavi à discendo citò deterrentur. Cicero. Rectè scribendi ratio cum loquendo conjuncta est. Quint. Ex defendendo quàm ex accusando uberior gloria comparatur. Cicero.*

--- *Alitur vitium crescitq; regendo. Virg.*

Gerunds in *Do*, sometimes supply the place of a Dative case, as *Eæ nos lavando & eluendo operam dederunt. Plautus. Mox apta natando Crura dat. Ov.*

Gerunds in *Dum*, are governed of these Præpositions, *inter, ante, ad, ob, propter*. as *Inter cenandum hilares este. Plaut. Locus ad agendum amplissimus. Cicero.*

The former Supine followeth the signification of his Verb, and depends upon other Verbs or Participles signifying Motion to a place, as

Spektatum veniunt, veniunt, spektentur ut ipsæ. Ov.

Fortuna cum blanditur captatum venit. Seneca.

Te id admonitum veniens patrem tuum conveni. Plau.

These have an hidden motion, *Coctum ego non vapulatum conductus fui, Non tu me argento, opinor, dedisti nuptum, sed viro. Plaut. Pamphilum cantatum provocemus. Terent. Virginem nuptum Locavi. Id.*

The latter Supine hath alwaies the passive signification, and is governed of Adjectives, as

Nil dictu fœdum visu hæc limina tangat. Juven.

———— *Mirabile dictu. Virg.*

Horrendum factu. Idem. Pudendum dictu. Quintil.

Quo optimum factu videbitur, facies. Cicero.

Of the Rectiõ of a Participle.

Participles governe the Case of their Verbs, as

K

Luci

Lucis egens, nulli sua forma manebat. Ov.

--- *Duplices tendens ad sydera Palmas, talia voce refert. Virg.*

Iam jam tacturos sydera summa putes. Ovid.

Quæ nocituratibi quamvis sint chara relinque. Cat.

Ubera lacte Domum referunt distenta Capellæ. Virg.

Ille ego qui quondam gracili modulatus avenâ Car-men. Virg.

Omnes mihi labores leves fuere præterquam tui ca-rendum quod erat. Cicero. Temporinon tuæ culpa ascribendum. Textor. Utendum est ætate cito pede præterit ætas. Ovid. Lentitudinis eorum pertæsa Tat.

Ille mihi de remulta rogatus abijt. Ovid.

Edoctus belli artes sub Magistro. Livius. Romam portavit puerum docendum artes. Hor. Es mihi illud monendus. Erasmus. Plura recognoscēs, Pauca docendus eris. Ovid.

The Acculative of the thing adheres to the passive signification. *Acceptus* governs a Dative case with the signe *From*, and other Participles of the *Præter-tense*, together with the Participles of the *Future in Dus*, govern a Dative Case of the *Agent*, with the signe of, which the Verbs they come of cannot govern, as *Omnia mea mala tibi uni accepta refero. Cic. Meam salutem tui ipsius benevolentia acceptam refero. Idem.*

Nulla tuarum audita mihi nec visa sororum. Virg.

O mihi post nullos Iuli memorande sodales. Mart.

Restat Chremes qui mihi exorandus est. Terent.

Idem nobis faciendum esse sentio. Cicero. Domo abeundum est mihi. Plaut.

Which two last expressions and all like unto them, as *Vigilandum est ei, orandum est nobis, &c.* are made by the Participle in *Dus*, and not by the Gerund

in *Dum*, contrary to the tenent of all Grammarians, therefore had need to be backed with these reasons.

1 Such passages doe note unto us a thing to be done in the Future time, but Gerunds doe alwaies imply a present time, having the English of the Participle of the præsent tense: and therefore the present tense of the Infinitive Moode, of the Active forme, sometimes is used for the Gerund in *Di*, as *Tempus est incidere for incidendi. Virg.*

2 It must alwaies have a Passive signification, because it still governes a Dative of the *Agent*, set downe or understood, which scarcely is attributed to any Gerund, much lesse to the Gerund in *Dum*, whereof *Vossius* himselfe, a man of greatest reading can hardly finde an instance.

3 If the Future tense of the Infinitive Moode of the Passive forme, be circumlocuted by the Participle of the future in *dus*, as *Amandum esse*; why not as well *amandum est*? but the one is sufficiently proved before, therefore the other must needs follow.

4 These expressions are *parallel* and *equipollent*, to those of the Verball Adjectives in Greeke; both which doe vary, as *φιλητός, ἴα, τοι. Amandus, da, dum, γραπτός, ἴα, τοι. Scribendus, da, dum*. But Gerunds doe never vary by changing the termination.

Participles of the Præter tense otherwise have a passive signification, the word, Haveing, being prefixed to them, become Transitives, and governe an Acculative case, as *Depasta florem. Virg. Stratus membra. Horat. Vallatus frontem radii. Ovid.*

Tristior & lacrymis oculos suffusa nitentes. Virg.

Tum breviter Dido vultum demissa profatur. Idem.

Fultus latus. Idem. Vitris & sacra redimitus tempora lauro. Idem.

Unâ acie dextrum genu lapide ictus, alterâ crus. Tacitus.

Exosus, Perosus, Pertasus, have the active signification, and governe an Accusative case, as *Illâ velut crimentâ das exosa jugales. Ovid. Templâ exosa oculos viriles. Idem. Famineum genus perosi. Virg. Exilium longum perosus. Ovid. Et quasi pertasus ignaviâ suâ. Sueton.* *Exosus* seldome in the Passive signification governing a Dative of the Doer, as *Ex quibus latentè intelligas, non omnimodis Diti exosos esse, qui hac vitâ cum ærumnarum varietate luctantur. Gellius.*

The Rectiõ of an Abverb.

Adverbs of Quantity Time and Place doe governe a Genitive case.

Quantity, as *Sat fautorum semper habet qui rectè facit. Seneca. Nec satis ad objurgandum causâ. Terent. Parum splendoris. Horat.*

Time, *Nihil tam temporis amplius quam flere poteram. Terent. Pridiè ejus diei venit. Cicero.*

Place, as *Fratrem nunquam inveni gentium.*

Derivative Adverbs governe the case of their Primitives, of w^ha degree of Comparison soever, as *Similiter his Scorpiones terrestres vermiculos suorum specie pariunt. Plinius. Vivere natura si convenienter oportet. Horat. Ne propius urbem Romam milites admooveret. Cicero.*

— *Lycam Corripit Alcides, & terq; quaterq; rotatum.*

Mittit in Euboicas tormento fortius undas. Ovid.

Proximè Hispaniam sunt Mauri. Salust. Sed hæc tu melius vel optimè omnium. Cicero.

These

These Adverbs of likenesse, *quasi, ceu, tanquam, Perinde, ac si, haud, secus, ut, sicut*, and such like sometimes couple like cases, as *Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur. Cicero. Epicurus quasi delicati pueri nihil cessatione melius existimat. Idem. Argumento animalium, quæ semper defossa vivunt, ceu talpæ. Plinius.*

The Ræction of a Conjunction.

Which like an Adverb, chiefly consists in the governance of Moods, and because of the various use of authors in that kind, the knowledge thereof is rather to be gained by the observing of them then by uncertaine rules.

Conjunctions. Copulatives and Disjunctives with these foure, *quàm, nisi, præterquam, an*, for the most part couple like Cases, Moodes, and Tenses, together, as

Nox & amor, vinumq; nihil moderabile suadent. Ov. Multa tulit, fecitq; puer, sudavit, & a'sit. Horat.

Multum ille & terris jactatus & alto. Virg.

Aut bibat aut abeat. Cicero. Aut exeat aut exeat.

Plaut. Hoc tibi affirmo nullam in his esse laudem amplio- rem, quàm eam quam hodiè consecutus es. Cicero.

Nihil mihi nunc Scito tam deesse quàm eum hominem, quicum omnia communicem, Idem. In the former example quàm then, in the latter quàm as.

Nihil aliud nisi Philomenam volo. Terent. Nullius id

interest præterquam patris, nulli placuit præterquam

Cæsari, Neminem præterquam prætorem timeo. Cicero.

Tacitus metu an contumaciâ. Cicero. Moodes and

Tenses, as *Vide*, utrumvis argentum accipere an causam meditari. Terent.

The Rectiō of a Præposition.

Which is likewise very briefe, because it is almost fully discovered by its division in the Rudiment.

A Præposition in Composition many times governes the case that it doth in apposition, as *Temere ne quitquam Parmenonem prætereat. Cicero. Transeat Hectorum Pelias hasta latus. Ovid. Quem sæpè transit casus, aliquando invenit. Senec. Nec posse Italiâ Teucorum avertere Regem. Virg. Nullo fata loco possis excludere. Mart. Illum quo læsa est horret adire locum. Ovid. Emoti procumbunt cardine potes. Virg. Detrudunt naves Scopulo. Idem. Venia vindictâ præstat (i.) præstat. Cato. Est virtus placidis abstinuisse bonis. Ovid.*

In for *Erga, Contra, ad, propter, super, apud, usq̃ ad*, doth governe an Accusative case.

Erga, as *Accipit in Teucros animum mentemq̃ benignam. Virg.*

Contra, as *Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum? Idem.*

Ad, as *Natus in miserium. Cicero.*

Pro, as *Sua illis in legem æterna voluntas Senec.*

Per, as *Crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus. Cicero.*

Super, as *Regum timendorum in proprios greges, Reges in ipsos imperium est Iovis. Horat.*

Apud, as *Hinc spargere voces, in vulgus ambiguas. Virg.*

Usq̃ ad, as In lucem semper Acerra bibit. Mart.

In, with the signe, to, requires an Accusative case, as Quò te Mari pedes aut quò via ducit in urbem? Virg. Versa est in cineres; sospite Troja viro. Ovid. but not alwaies, as Qua in Caelio monte itur. Varro. Utinamq̃ oculos in pectore possis Inferere. Ovid.

In, without the signe, to, an Ablative case, as Una tamen spes est quæ me solatur in isto. Ovid. Hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse. Cicero.

But not alwaies, as Ille ubi miser famelicus videt me esse in tantum honorem. Terent. Mihi in mentem fuit. Plaut. Cum vestros portus in prædonum fuisse potestatem sciatis. Cicero..

Super, put for ultra, Præter and Inter, governe an Accusative case.

Ultra, as Super Garamantas & Indos Proferet imperium. Virg.

Præter, as Super bellum, annonâ premente. Liv.

Inte, as In sermone nato super cænâ. Sueton.

Super, for De, and Ob, an Ablative.

De, as Multus super eâ re variusq̃ Rumor. Tacit.

Ob, as His accensa super. Virg.

Tenus, governe an Ablative case Singular and Plurall. But a Genitive only Plurall, and that usually of Dualls, as Umbilico tenus. Liv. Pubetenus. Ter.

--- Lateri capulo tenus addidit ensẽ. Virg.

Alterâ per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est. Ov.

Pectoribusq̃ tenus molles erectus in auras. Idem.

Aurium tenus. Quintil. Labrorum tenus. Lucret.

Laterum tenus. Virg. Lumborum tenus. Aratus. Ge-

num tenus. Ovid. Crurum tenus Virg. But sometimes words not Duals, as Corporum tenus. Plin.

Nutricum tenus. Catullus.

Tenus, seldome governes an Accusative, as *Et Tainenus tenuis immenso descendit ab Euro. Flac.*

The Rection of an Interjection.

O, governes a Nominative, as *O festus dies hominis! Terent.* an Accusative, as *O præclarum custodem Ovium Lupum! Cic.* *O fortunatos nimium bona si sua norint Agricolas! Virg.* *O curas hominum! quantum est in rebus inane? Persius.* A Vocative, as *O formose puer nimium ne crede colori. Virg.*

Heu, and Proh, sometimes governe a Nominative, as *Heu pietas, heu prisca fides! Virg.* *Proh Curia, inverſiq; mores! Horat.* Sometimes an Accusative, as *Heu me miserum, qui tuum animum animo spectavi meo. Terent.* *Proh Deum atq; hominum fidem! quid vixisti? Terent.*

Heu, Seldome a Dative, as *Heu mihi nequeo quin fleam. Plaut.* And Proh as seldome a Vocative, as *Quæres proh sancte Iupiter in terris est gesta major! Cicero.*

Heus and Ohe, a Vocative as *Heus Syre. Terent.* *Ohe Libelle. Martial.*

Hem, an Accusative and a Vocative, as *Hem astutias. Terent.* *Hem Pamphile. Idem.*

Ah, a Vocative, as *Ah Virgo infelix. Virg.*

Vah, an Accusative, as *Vah callidum consilium. Ter.*

Hei, & Væ, & Veb, governe a Dative as *Hei mihi qualis erat. Virg.*

Hei mihi quod Domino non licet ire tuo. Ovid. *Veh mihi misero, quantâ de spe decidi. Terent.* *Carpere Causidicus fertur mea carmina, quis sit Nescio, si sciero, væ tibi Causidice. Mart.*

Ut tibi ridenti, nam mox post gaudia flebis. Eight words and the eight Parts of speech.

Cases Independent.

Part of time is used in the Ablative case, as *Alio quidam atq; alio tempore, omnes tamen in eundem locum tendimus.* Seneca.

Hic tamen hac mecum poteris requiescere nocte. Virg.

Continuance of time in the Accusative, as

Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos. Virg.

Noctes atq; dies patet atri janua Ditis. Idem.

Space of Place is used in the Accusative Case, as

Dic quibus in terris (& eris mihi magnus Apollo)

Tres pateat cæli spatium non amplius ulnas. Virg.

Cum reliquæ regiones magnum spatium abessent. Cæf.

Cum biduum cibo se abstinuisset, febris discessit. Cic.

Sometimes in the Ablative, as *Biduo me ipsum longiorem facit.* Cicero. *Pari spatio distat utrinq; Ov.*

Quinq; dierum spatio finiebatur imperium. Liv.

Proper names of Townes and Citties and sometimes of Ilands, being of the first and second Declension and singular number, the signe, *At*, being prefixed, are used in the Genitive case: but if they be of the third Declension, and Plurall number only, in the Ablative, as

Corinthe & lacedæmone, nunciata est victoria.

Romæ Tibur amo, ventosus Tibure Romam, Iustin.

Quid Romæ faciam? mentiri nescio. Iuvenal.

Samia mihi mater fuit, ea habitabat Rhodi. Terent.

Nec filium Regno expulisse contenta, bello Cypri exul-

antem prosequitur. Iustin. Duos egregiæ indolis fili-

os suos a Gabinianis militibus & Egypti occisos esse

cogno.

cognovit. Val. Max. Aut Cretæ jussit confidere Apol-
lo. Virg. Neglectum Anxuri præsidium. Liv. Cū tu
Narbone mensas hospitum convomeres. Cicero. Cra-
tippum audientem, idq̃ Athenis. Cicero.

Domi, *Humi*, *Militiæ*, *Belli*, *Terræ*, follow the
forme of Proper names of the first and second De-
clension and singular number, as *Domi belliq̃ simul*
viximus. Terent. Nonne major sine periculo domi
tuæ, quàm in periculo alienæ. Seneca. Parva sunt
foris arma nisi est consilium *Domi*. Cicero. *Humi* ja-
centem scelera non intrant casam. Seneca. Et domi
& militiæ consilium suum fidemq̃ præstabant. Cicero.
Quorum virtus fuit domi militiæq̃ cognita. Idem.
Maxima cum vellet terræ procumbere, quæstæ est. Ov.

Rus, is used like proper names of the third De-
clension, as *Rure paterno est tibi far modicum*. Pers.

Proper names of the same kind are used in the Ac-
cusative case after motion to a place, as *Inde Sardini-
am venit*. Cic. *Cyprum relegatur*. Idem. *Hic venit*
à te antequam Romam venit. Idem.

Outiram tunc cum Lacedæmona classe petebat. Ovid.
At nos hinc alii sitientes ibimus Afros,

Pars Scythiam rapidum Cretæ veniemus Oaxen. Virg.

Domus, and *Rus* be likewise used, as *Rus ex urbe*
tanquam ex vinculis cum evolassent. Cicero. *Ite do-
mum saturæ, venit Hesperus ite Capellæ*. Virg.

Domum reditionis omni spe sublata. Cæsar. and other
common nouns also, as

Tollite me Teucris, quasquē abducite terras. Virg.
*Speluncam Dido Dux & Trojanus eandem Deveni-
unt*. Virg.

Proper names of the same kind are used in the
Ablative case after motion from a place and some-
times by a place, as

*Sed neq̃ qui Capuâ Romam petit imbre lutoq̃
Aspersus volet in cauponâ vivere. Horat.*

Marci Antonii reditum Brundisio timeremus. Cicero.
Domus & Rus be like wise used; as *Domo huc sum ac-*
cer situs. Plaut. Domo cedere. Idem. Domo exulare. Ter.
Timeo ne pater rure redierit. Idem.

A Noun or a Pronoun Substantive joyned with
 a Participle expressed or understood, and having no
 word whereof it may be governed, is put in the Ab-
 lative case Absolute, as

— *Nil mortale tenemus*

Pectoris exceptis ingeniūq̃ bonis. Quid.

The Participle understood is alwaies existent, as
Teq̃ adeo decus hoc ævi, te Consule inibit Pol-
lio. Virg.

Some would have all these and other before men-
 tioned cases to be governed of other words under-
 stood by the figure *Elleipsis*, endeavouring thereby
 to clip our antient plain *Syntaxis*, by making it for-
 the most part *Elleiptical*: (they straine to crosse it,
 not strive to crowne it, much to doe to curtaile it,
 litle to doe to corroborate it; they are so addicted to,
 and affected with *Scholia's* to set forth a new, that
 they produce few or no examples to establish the
 old, which makes me the more copious in examples)
 But unles they can shew more sufficient instances,
 where those words understood are usually expressed,
 (which as yet is not performed, and for those that
 be sometime expressed, more and better examples
 be produced: they must pardon me if I refuse to em-
 brace their opinion, especially finding such grosse
 slips and mistakes in other Grammaticall passages.
 I grant a preposition may be usually understood, but
 not other words so commonly. I think they can
 hard-

hardly finde these expressions, *In solo terræ*, or *humi*:
In loco domi, and if a Preposition be added to an Ablative case put absolute, it will prove sometimes nonsense, as ——— *Nil mortale tenemus*

Pectoris exceptis ingeniūq; bonis; the Preposition *sub*, or any other being added to *Bonis*, what sense will it be? Neither can they finde any Preposition to *Rus* and *Domus*, either in the Accusative or Ablative case, with the signes *to*, or *from*, prefixed to them. Neither can one example of *Apuleius* perswade me to think that the Ablative case after Nounes of the Comparative degree with the signe *then*, doe depend upon the Preposition *Præ*, besides many more just exceptions may be taken which I forbear at this time to mention, fearing to be too tedious to the Reader, or offensive to the learned Grammarians.

Of Figurative Regiment.

Figurative Regiment is that which declines and departs from the native and plaine forme or custome of speaking, as also from the most simple and most common Rules of Art.

The Figures pertaining thereunto are foureteen in number. *Syllepsis*, *Prolepsis*, *Zeugma*, *Synthesis*, *Enallage*, *Ekkeipsis*, *Pleonasmus*, *Anastrophe*, *Hendiadis*. *Hipallage*, *Hysteron Proteron*, *Syncrysis*, *Hebenismus*, *Archaismus*.

Syllepsis, is when a Verb or an Adjective added to many *Supposites* doth agree with the more worthy, which is two fold. *Explicite*, when both the supposites are expressed, as *Si tu exercitusq; valetis*.
Cicero.

Cicero. Pater & mater mortui. Terent. Implicitè,
 when both are understood, as *Impliciti laqueis nu-*
das uterq; jacet. vir. Mars & Venus. Ovid.

Prolepsis is when the parts are subjected to the whole, and the Verb doth agree with the whole not with the parts, which likewise is two fold. *Explicitè* when both parts are expresse, as

quoniam convenimus ambo,

Tu calamos inflare leves, ego dicere versus. Virg.
Compulerantq; greges Corydon & Thyrsis in unum;
Thyrsis oves, Corydon distentas lacte capellas. Idem.

Implicitè when one part is understood, as

Alter in alterius jactantes lumina vultus,
Querebant taciti noster ubi esset amor. Ovid.

Zeugma, is when a Verb or an Adjective agreeing; the neerer is reduced to diverse suppositives, to one expressly, to the other by supplement, as

Tu quid ego & populus mecum desideret, audi. Hor.

—Caper tibi saluus & Hædi. Virg.

Synthesis, is a speech agreeing in sense, but not in word, as

Pars mer si tenuere ratem. — Virg.

Aperite aliquis ostium. Terent.

Enallage, here is the change of some Accidents against the Rules of usuall Regiment, of Case for Case, as *Non audet hominem id ætatis monere;* for *ejus ætatis. Cicero. It clamor celo,* for *ad Cælum. V.*
Heu me pater oppressæ, (for *oppressus*) *jacet. Senec.*
 Of number for number, as Singular for Plurall, *Hos habet muros,* for *hostes habent. Virg.* Plural for singular, as *Cur ego in his te conspicio Regionibus;* for *in hac Regione. Terentius.* Gender for Gender, as *Dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus hædis.*

—Læta salix fæto pecori, mihi solus Amyntas. Virg.

Person

Person for person, as *Si quis me querit Rufus, præsto est*, for *præsto sum*. Quando eum quaestum occeperis, accipiunda & mustitanda injuria adoleſcentium est, for quando quis occeperit, the second person put for any. The Positive for the Comparative degree, as *Paulò qui est homo tolerabilis*, for *tolerabilior*. Terent. Moode for Moode, and Tense for Tense, as *Valebis igitur, neq; ut à puero fecisti: amabis valebis*, for *Vale, Ama*. Cicero.

Elleipsis, is the defect of a word in sense necessary to lawfull structure, as *cùm in animo haberet navigandi*. Scil. *Voluntatem*. Cicero. *Quamvix ei secundas ferè Grammaticorum consensus deferat*. Scil. *partes*. Quint. *Tantumne rem tam negligenter agere?* Scil. *Oportebat*. Terent. Where a conjunction is wanting, it is called *Asyndeton*, as *Dum ætas, metus magister prohibebant*, where *et* is wanting. Terent.

Pleonasmus is when one or more words doe abound in any speech, as.

— *Sic ore locata est*, Virg.

Hisce oculis egomet vidi. Terent. By this figure, *Sibi, Mihi, Tibi*, are sometimes Redundant, used for pleasantness, not for necessities sake, as *Iugulat hominem, suo sibi gladio*. Terent. *Qui mihi, ubi ad uxores ventum est, tum fiunt Senes*. Idem. *Fac tibi paternæ legis tuæ in mentem veniat*. Cicero. The Redundancy of a conjunction is called *Polyſyndeton*, as *Ego pol quoq; etiam timida sum*. Terent.

Anastrophe is the preposterous order of words, as *Nam vitiiis nemo sine nascitur*. Horat.

Hendiadis, is when one is expressed by two, as *Pateris libamus & auro*, for *aureis Pateris*. Virg.

Hypalage, is an inverted order of Regiment, as *Abant obscuri solâ sub nocte per umbras*, for *Soli sub ob-*

obscurâ nocte. *Virg.* In nova fert animus mutatas distere formas. Corpora, for in novas formas mutata Corpora. *Ovid.*

Hysteron Proteron, is when that which ought to be put in the second place is put in the former, as *Moriamur & in media arma ruamus*, for *in media arma ruamus & moriamur.* *Virg.*

Syncrysis is when words that belong to diverse parts of a sentence, are so mingled, that the whole speech thereupon becomes obscure and confused, as *Namq; pilâ lippis inimicum & ludere crudis*, for *Ludere pilâ est inimicum lippis & Crudis.*

An *Hekenisme*, is when a word is not joyned to that case which the Latine, but which the Greeke propriety requires, as *De sine mollium tandem querelorum.* *Hor.*

An *Archaisme* here is the manner of Regiment in use with the Ancient, which now is obsolete, as *Quid tibi hanc rem curatio est?* *Plautus.* With the Ancients Verballs in, *tio*, did governe the case of their Verbs.



A Direction for exposition.

WHen you are to expound a piece of Latine. You must first read the sentence plainly and distinctly to a full point. Secondly, you must marke all the points as Commaes, Colons, Interrogations, &c. and all proper names, which are written in great letters, and the Parentheses, which are alwaies construed by themselves. Thirdly you must first begin with the Vocative case if there be any, or whatsoever is in steed of it, or depends on it. Fourthly you must seek out the principall verb, and his Nominative case; and take first the Nominative, and that which hangeth on it, as an Adjective, then the Verb with the Adverb and Infinitive moode which depends on it, next the Accusative case, or such as the Verb properly governeth. Lastly the other cases in order: *viz.* First the Genitive case, then the Dative, afterward the Ablative. The Substantive and Adjective must be expounded together, except the Adjective doe governe some other word, or have some other word joyned to it into which it passeth his signification, and the preposition must be joyned with his case. Yet this order is often altered by Interrogatives, Relatives, Partitives, certaine Adverbs, and Conjunctions. Therefore marke whether the sentence be interrogative, or begin with an Adverbe, or Conjunction, as *Ubi est frater tuus? Quo die litteras accepisti? Quot putas esse in hac urbe pauperes? Atqui sic praeceptor docuit. Non ignoro.*

An example for parsing and expounding
a Lecture according to the pre-
cedent Positions.

Quamquam] a Conjunction; Adversative, compound of *quam* and *quam*.

Oportet] A verbe impersonall; neuter, compound of *opus*, and *porto*, without a Nominative case.

Te] a Pronoun Substantive; primitive, demonstrative, the Accusative case, and followeth the verb *oportet*.

Marce fili] *Marce* a noun Substantive; proper, primitive; the vocative case put by apposition to *tu* understood.

Fili] a noun Substantive common, primitive, the vocative case put by apposition to *Marce*.

Iam] an Adverb of time, a Primitive.

Audientem] a participle of the present tense of *audire*, of *audiebam* of *audio*, the Accusative case, the Masculine gender and singular number agreeing with his Substantive, *te*.

Cratippum] a noun substantive proper, compound of *cratos* supero and *ippos* equus the accusative governed of the Participle *audientem*.

Annum] a noun substantive, common, primitive the accusative case signifying durance of time.

Idq; Athenis] *que* a Conjunction copulative; primitive, enclitick.

Id, a pronoun adjective, primitive, relative, the accusative case, singular number, and neuter gender put substantively, and governed of the participle *ficientem* understood.

Athenis, a noun substantive Proper, Primitive, Heteroclite, the Ablative case, because it is a proper name of a place of the plurall number only.

Abundare] a Verb Personall neuter, compounded of *ab* and *undo*, the infinitive moode, and present tense depending on the verb *oportet*.

Præceptis] a noun Substantive common derivative verball of *præceptum* of *præceptu* of *præcepi*, of *præcipio*, of *præ* and *cipio*, the Ablative case governed of *abundare*.

Que] as above.

Institutis] a noun Substantive common, derivative, verball, of *institutum*, of *institutu*, of *institu*, of *instituo*, of *in* and *statuo*, the Ablative case, *que*, coupling like cases betwene *institutis* and *præceptis*.

Philosophiæ] a noun substantive common, derivative, substantivall, of *Philosophos* of *φιλο* and *σοφ*; the genitive case the latter of two substantives *institutis* the former.

Propter summam auctoritatem] *propter* a præposition serving to the Accusative case, derivative of *Pro*.

Summam, a noun adjective of the superlative degree of *Supra*, the Accusative case, feminine gender, and singular number agreeing with his substantive *auctoritatem*.

Auctoritatem, a noun Substantive common, Derivative, Substantivall, of *auctoritas*, of *authori* of *author*, the accusative case singular number, governed of the præposition *propter*.

Et] a conjunction copulative, Primitive.

Doctōris] a noun Substantive common, derivative, verball, of *doctōr*, of *doctū*, of *docui*, of *doceo*, the genitive case singular number, latter of two Substantives.

stantives *authoritatem* the former.

Et] as above.

Urbis] a noun Substantive common, primitive, the Genitive case, Singular number, *Et*, coupling like cases, between *urbis* and *doctoris*.

Quorum] a pronoun adjective, common, primitive, Relative, the genitive case, masculine gender, and plurall number, agreeing with his Antecedent Substantives, *doctoris* and *urbis*.

Alter] a noun Adjective common, primitive, irregular the nominative case, masculine gender and singular number, agreeing with his Substantive *doctor*.

Potest] a verb personall neuter, irregular, compounded of *pos* and *sum*, the present tense, singular number and third person, agreeing with his nominative case *doctor*.

Augere] a verb personall active, simple, Infinitive moode present tense, depending on the verbe *potest*.

Te] as above, following the verb *augere*.

Scientia] a noun substantive common, derivative, participiall, of *scientia*, the nominative case, of *scienti*, of *sciens*, of *sciebam*, of *scio*, the Ablative case, singular number, governed of the verb *augere*.

Altera] the same that *alter*, the nominative, feminine gender and singular number, agreeing with his substantive *urbs* understood.

Exemplis] a noun substantive common, compounded of *ex* and *amplus*, of *am*, and *plus*, the Ablative case, and plurall number, governed of *augere*, a verb of plenty.

Tamen] a Conjunction redditive primitive.

Ut] An adverb of likeness Primitive.

Ipsē] A pronoun Adjective, primitive, demonstrative, nominative case, masculine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his substantive *Ego*.

Semper] an Adverb of time, Primitive.

Conjuxi] a Verb personall active, compound of *con* and *jungo*, the Indicative moode, præterperfect tense, singular number, and first person, agreeing with his nominative case *Ego*.

Latina] a Noun Adjective proper derivative, possessive, of *Latinus*, of *Latium*, the Accusative case, plurall number, and neuter gender, put substantively, and following the verbe *conjuxi*.

Cum græcis] *cum* a præposition serving to the Ablative case, primitive.

Græcis, a noun Adjective proper, derivative, possessive of *græcia*, the Ablative case plurall number, and neuter gender, put substantively, and governed of the præposition *cum*.

Ad] a præposition serving to the accusative case, primitive.

Meam] a pronoun Adjective, derivative, possessive of *mei*, the genitive case of *ego*, the accusative case, feminine gender, and singular number agreeing with his Substantive *utilitatem*.

Utilitatem] a noun substantive common, derivative, adjectivall, of *utilitas*, of *utilis*, of *utor*, the accusative case governed of the præposition *ad*.

Neque] a conjunction copulative, compound of *ne* and *que*.

Solum] an adverb of parting. Derivative of *solus*.

Feci] a verbe personall neuter-active, simple, the Indicative moode præterperfect tense singular number and first person, agreeing with his nominative case *ego*, understood.

Id] as before, the Accusative case, and followeth the verb *fecit*.

In] a præposition serving to the ablative case, primitive.

Philosophia] as before, the Ablative case, governed of the præposition *in*.

Sed] a Conjunction discretive: Primitive.

Etiā] a Conjunction copulative: derivative of *Et*.

Id] as before.

Dicendi exercitatione] *Exercitatione*, a noun Substantive common, derivative, verball, of *exercitatio*, of *exercitatu*, of *exercitavi*, of *exercito*, of *exercitu*, of *exercui*; of *exerceo*, of *ex* and *arceo*, of *arx*, the Ablative case, singular number, governed of the præposition *in*.

Dicendi] a gerund in *di*, depending upon the Substantive *exercitatione*.

Idem tibi sentio faciendum] *Sentio* a verbe personall, active, simple, Indicative moode, present tense, singular number and first person, agreeing with his nominative case, *Ego*.

Idem] a pronoun adjective, relative, compounded of *is*, and *dem*, the Accusative case, singular number, and neuter gender, put substantively, and cometh before the Infinitive moode *esse* (understood) that being the signe.

Faciendum] a future in *dus*, of *facientis*, of *faciens*, of *faciebam*; of *facio*, the accusative case, singular number, and neuter gender, agreeing with, *idem*.

Tibi] a pronoun primitive, demonstrative, the dative case of the doer governed of *faciendum*.

Ut par sis] *Ut* a Conjunction causall Primitive.

Par] a noun adjective common, primitive, the

nominative case, masculine gender, and singular number agreeing with his substantive *tu*.

Sis] a Verbe personall, neuter, irregular, primitive, the Subjunctive moode, singular number, and second person, agreeing with his nominative case *tu*.

In facultate] *In* as before.

Facultate, a nounce Substantive, common, derivative verball, of *facultas*, of *facio*, the Ablative case, singular number, governed of *in*.

Utriusq; orationis] *utriusq;* a nounce adjective common, compound of *uter* and *que*, irregular, the genitive case singular number, and feminine gender, agreeing with his substantive, *orationis*.

Orationis, a nounce substantive common, derivative, verball, of *oratio*, of *oratu*, of *oravi*, of *oro*, of *os oris*, the genitive case; latter of two substantives *facultate* the former.



Direction for the translating of English into Latine.

HE that will goe abovt to turne English into Latine, must first be enabled to examine, judge, and determine of every word, as well litle as great, whether it be a bare signe (for which no Latine word is allotted) or any of the eight parts of speech; and if it be, whether it be a Noun or a Verb. For in these two (as of the Latine, so) the substance of every language consisteth principally; and these are more difficult to be attained then the rest, because the other parts of speech being for the most part finite and numerable, are more easy to be Learned and observed, but these two being infinite and innumerable, are harder to be knowne and remembred. For thy more facility in discerning of all, both small and great, signe and substance, make use of these few short notes.

1 A Noun is the compellation of a thing Substantiall or Accidentall, without any difference of Person, (whereby it is distinguished from a Pronoun) or time, (whereby it is differenced from a Verb.)

Substantive.

A Noun is two fold

Adjective.

Both which are infallibly discerned, by placing the word *Thing*, immediatly after it in thy minde: for if it be an Adjective, it will aptly stand after it in sence.

But if a Substantive it will be senselesse.

A Noun Adjective hath two degrees of Comparison: the signes of the former being the Comparative, are *More*, or *Er*, in the end of the English of the Positive word, as *more hard*, *harder*. And the latter being the Superlative, are *most*, or *est* in the end of the English of the Positive word, as *most hard* or *hardest*, and so the word (*very*) unlesse it be prefixed to a Substantive, and then it is the English of, *Ipsē*.

A Pronoun is a part of speech, finite, the number whereof amounts to 64. and therefore they with their severall significations may easily be committed to memory.

A verb is knowne by his three fold signification, to *doe*, to *suffer*, and to *be*.

Participles like unto verbs, are Infinite, but they are reduced unto foure heads: two whereof, are known by their terminations in English and Latine, as a Participle of the present tense hath his English ending in *ing*: and his Latine in, *ans* or *ens*. A participle of the Præter tense hath his English ending in, *d*, *t*, or *n*, and sometimes in *ing*, being the Participle of a Deponent, and his Latine, in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*. The other are known by their Latine terminations and significations, as the first future ends in *rus*, and hath the Active or Active-like significations: the second in *ds*, and hath alwaies the passive.

An Adverbe is partly finite and partly infinite. So farre forth as it is infinite, it comes usually of a Noun, and is known commonly by the English ending in *ly*, a few Adjectives being excepted, as *godly*, *holy*, *daily*, *unruly*, and is an Adverb of quality. So farre forth as it is finite and usuall (the number

ber being about (138) it may easily be learned.

A Conjunction is finite, the number whereof amounts to some, 71.

A Præposition is finite, the number whereof is about, 57.

Interjections that are usuall are finite, the number of them being about 21. and therefore these three parts of speech may easily be learned.

2 When an English is to be made in Latine, first looke out the Principall verb: for the verb is as it were a King that ruleth all, the Cases are as it were the Subjects attending upon it. The nominative cometh before, and is sometimes set after; the Accusative commonly followeth the Verb, the other cases are governed. If there be moe Verbs then one in a sentence, that is the principall Verb, which is neither the Infinitive Moode, nor hath before it a Relative, as, *that, who, whom, which*; nor any Adverbs of time, as *when, after that, untill, as long as, so soone as, whilest that*: nor any Conjunction copulative or disjunctive, not being the first word of a sentence; nor any of these Conjunctions causalls, as *because, seeing that, so that, for as much as*; nor this Adversative *although*; nor any of these conditionalls, *if, but if, so that*; Nor any of the Exceptives *unlesse, but that*.

3. When ye have found the Verb, aske the question *who or what*? and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Nominative to the Verb. And after the same manner, ye shall finde out the Substantive to the Adjective, whether it be Noun, Pronoun or Participle.

The property of the Nominative Case is to come before the Verb personall: for a Verb impersonall will

will admit of no Nominative.

The Nominative case may come after the Verb in these four expressions. 1 When a Verb is of the Imperative Moode and second person, as *Read thou, Read yee.* 2 When a question is asked, as, *Readeſt thou?* 3 When the signes, *it*, or *there*, are used, as *it is my booke, there came one to mee.* 4 When we meet with a Verb substantive, or with any Verb of the like sort, which will have a Nominative case on both sides, as *Correction is Instruction.*

The Genitive case is commonly known by this token, *of*: and answereth to this question, *whose or whereof.*

Of, immediatly after a Substantive, and sometimes an Adjective, and in the same clause, cannot be placed after the Verb, or any other word with the safety of the sense is commonly the signe of the Genitive case.

Of, is not alwaies, nor only the signe of the Genitive case. 1 Not alwaies,

1 Because after Adjectives signifying *likeuesse* and *measure*; after Verbs signifying *Esteeming* and *Want*; after the English of *Misereor*, *Misereor*, *Misereſco*, to pittie, *reminiſcor*, *memini*, and *recordor* to remember, *obliviſcor* to forget, and *Potior* to obtaine, sometimes it looseth his signe.

2 Because it being put by apposition, and after Adjectives in the Neuter gender put Substantively, and after Adverbs of *Place*, *Time*, and *Quantity*, alwaies looseth its signe.

3 *Of*, after the english *of*, *Cæter*, *Reliquus* the rest, and *medius* the middle, is a part of their signification, and not a signe of a case, and so sometimes after Gerunds.

4 *Of*, after a passive signification, is sometimes a signe of the Dative of the *doer*, and sometimes of a Gerund in *Di*, and Adjectives Possessives.

5 Because after Verbs signifying *Asking* and *admonishing*, and after the English of the Verb *Consulo* to aske counsell of, *Queror* to complaine of, *Despero* to despaire of, and *Admitto* to admit of: also after Verbs of fearing it is part of their signification, governing an Accusative case, and noe signe.

6 *Of*, after the praise and dispraise of a thing sometimes is the signe of the Ablative case. After *Opus* and *Usus* signifying neede, is alwaies the signe of the Ablative case.

7 After Adjectives signifying *plenty & want*, and the English of the Adjectives *Dignus, Indignus*, *of*, is sometimes the signe of the Ablative case.

8 After Verbs signifying *unfolding*, and *want*, *of*, oftentimes is the signe of the Ablative case, it is also the signification of the prepositions, *a*, or *ab*, with the Ablative case of the Agent; and *e*, or *ex*, with the Ablative case of the *matter*; and *de*, *e*, *ex*, with the Ablative case of any other Verb, or partitive, and *de*, after these Substantives, *Mentio* mention, *locutio*, *loquela*, speaking; *Colloquium*, taking; and *querela*, complaint; and before the Subject of a Booke, as *Ovid* of the art of loving, *Tullius* of Duties, and *de*, *e*, *ex*, before the place or pedigree of a man.

2 Not only. 1 Because (*at*) before the proper name of a place of the first or second Declension, and singular number, is alwaies a signe of the Genitive case.

2 After Adjectives signifying *likenesse*, *unlikenesse*, *community* or *propriety*, and after this word (*belongeth*) the English of *Refert* and *Interest*, and (like)

(like) the English of *instar*: (*to*) sometimes is a signe of the Genitive case,

3 After Verbs governing a Genitive case by *synecdochē* (*in*) is a signe thereof, and sometimes after Adjectives signifying skill.

The Dative is knowne by this token (*to*) and answers to the question *to whom*, or *to what*? *To*, is not alwaies nor only the signe of the Dative case.

1 Not alwaies. 1 Because sometimes it is the signe of the Genitive case, as aforesaid. It is also the signe of the Infinitive moode, and Supines; sometimes also the signification of the præposition, *Ad*, before Gerunds in, *Dum*, and their Gerundivall voices; and before the Accusative case after Adjectives signifying Profit and disprofit, and after this word (*belongeth*) the English of these words, *Attinet*, *Pertinet*, *Specia*, and sometimes a Verbe of compareing, and sometimes when addition is implied, and after Verbs and Participles signifying motion, moving to a place. Most commonly (I say) for sometimes the Poets have a Dative case after such Verbs.

2 Because after Verbs signifying Profit or Disprofit, Promising, Paying, Commanding, Trusting, Obeying, Resisting, and many compounds, the signe (*to*) is either omitted, or the signification of the Præposition, *ad*, is set before the Dative case.

2 Not only, 1, Because, *of*, is the signe of the Dative case after a Passive signification.

2 For, after many Verbs is the signe of the Dative Case.

3 From, after Verbs signifying receiving, taking away, distance.

4 With, after Verbs signifying mixture, anger, and

and after the Greekes contention.

The Property of the Accusative case is to follow the Verb, and answereth to this question *whom* or *what*: so that every word answering to this question, *whom* or *what*? is the Accusative case; unlesse the Verb doe properly governe another case.

The Accusative case sometimes cometh before the Verb. 1. When it hath the signe (*that*) immediately going before it. 2. When it is the Accusative case of the Relative, Interrogative, or Indefinite, because of what case soever they be, the Relative and Interrogative alwaies, and the Indefinite for the most part, are placed and expounded before the Verb, and then we say they are; rather governed of the Verb, then follow it by the same rule. When the Relative and Interrogative come before the Infinitive Moode, they are expressed without the signe (*that*) which is plainly discovered by turning them into the Pronoun Article of the same case.

The Vocative case is knowne by the signe, *O*.

There be 10, signes of the Ablative case, *from, in, of, on, by, with, at, through, for, and then*, after the Comparative degree: of which the sixe latter, sometimes are directly, and by nature, signes of the Ablative case; but the foure former are not so, but indirectly and by consequence, so farre forth as the English of the præpositions serving to an Ablative case.

From, is not alwaies the signification of, *a, abs, ab, de, e, ex*, and so the signe of the Ablative case, but sometimes the signe of the Genitive after the English of *Devius*, as (*equi Devius* swerving from right) of the Dative (as afore said) of the Accusative, after Verbs of concealing, as *nihil celabo tam fidum sodalem*, I will conceale nothing from so faithfull a companion.

In is not alwaies the signification of the Præposition in the Latine word, and so the signe of the Ablative case: but sometimes it is the signe of the Genitive, and the Accusative by Synechdoche, as *Deliras animi*, thou doatest in minde: *candet dentes* he is white in his teeth.

Of, is not alwaies the signification of the Præpositions, *a, ab, abs, de, e, ex*, after the English of *Pendeo* to depend, *Gigno* to get, *Fio* to be made, &c. and so a signe of the Ablative case, but sometimes, as afore said of the Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative without a Præposition.

On, is the signification of the Præpositions, *a, ab, abs, de, e, ex*, after the English of *pendeo, gigno* to beget, and Verbs of that kind, and thereby is made a signe of the Ablative case.

By, is sometimes a signe of the Ablative case, of the *manner* and *instrument*; it is also the signification of the Præpositions, *Per* and *Ex*, *a* or *ab*: with the Ablative case of the *doer*.

With, is sometimes a signe of the Ablative case, of the *manner* of *instrument*. It is the signification of the Præpositions *Apud* and *Cum*: Also when it noteth *Society*. Sometimes the signe of the Dative, as afore said, and the Accusative after the English of the Verb *Consulo* to consult.

The Ablative Cases of the *manner* and *instrument*, are distinguished this way.

The Ablative case of the *instrument*, noteth (for the most part) a thing *corporeall, visible, and materiall*; the Ablative case of the *manner* (for the most part) noteth a thing *incorporeall, invisible and immateriall*.

At, is the signe of the Ablative case of the *cause*,
some-

times the signification of the *Præpositions* *Ad* and *Apud*. It is also the signe of the Genitive (as afore said) and parcell of the significations of these Verbs, *Admiror* I wonder at, *Latro* I barke at, *Rideo* I laugh at, governing an Accusative case.

Through, is the signe of the Ablative case; of the cause, sometimes the signification of the *Præposition* *Per*.

For, is the signe of the Ablative case, of the cause; and the signification of the *Præpositions*, *In*, *Ad*, *Pro*, *Propter*: and of the Dative case (as afore said) in the begining of a Sentence, it is the English of a Conjunction causall: it is also parcell of the signification of these Verbs, *Expecto* I look for; *Spero* I hope for, *Operior* I stay for, *Accerso*, *Arcesso* I send for: *Curo* I care for: *Investigo* I seeke for, &c. governing an Accusative case.

Then, is a signe of an Ablative case only after a comparative degree, after which if there be none, it is the English of the Adverb of time *Tūm*, or the conjunction *Quām*.

§ As the Cases and their signes, so the significations of the Verbs, and the signes thereof, the signes of the Moodes and Tenses are exactly to be known.

The signification of every Verb, whether it be Personall or Impersonall, compleat or defective, Regular or Irregular, Simple or Compound, Primitive or Derivative, Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, Neuter-active, or Neuter-passive, may be reduced to these three Active, Passive and Neutrall.

Doe, *doſt*, or *Eſt*, *doth* or *eth*, *did* or *diſt*, immediately comming before the English of a Verb, are commonly signes of a true Active signification, but the infallible signe is that it cannot be turned into the Passive.

Am, art, is, are, was, were, bin, bee, immediately coming before the English of a Verb, are commonly the signes of a true Passive signification: But there be three infallible signes thereof. Two immediately after the English of a Verb, as principally and frequently, *of* and *by* sometimes having the case of the Agent annexed to them, otherwise the latter may sometime be the signe of the instrument, as in this saying (*of God we are sustained by foode*) and the former sometimes the signe of the case, that the Verb properly governes, as *thou shalt be deprived of this burden*. The third is that it may be turned into the Active; for Active and Passive are Relatives by nature, the one cannot subsist or have any denomination without the other, and they are reciprocally convertible.

The Neutrall is two fold, either 'active-like, as *Curro* I run, or Passive like, as *Ægroto* I am sick; when it is Active-like, it hath the signes of the active; when Passive-like, the signes of the Passive; but the infallible signe is, that it can never be turned into a true passive forme:

The signes of the Moodes are these.

The signe of the Indicative Moode is, that it hath no signe, it only shewes and barely affirms. The signe of the Imperative mood is *bidding* and *commanding*, sometimes *let*.

The signe of the Optative Moode is an Adverb of *wishing*.

The signes of the Potentiall Moode are, *May, can, might, could, would, should, or ought*.

The signe of the Subjunctive Moode, is a *Conjunction*, and sometime an *Adverb*.

When

When a Verb commeth immediatly after the English of these words, being not Interrogatives or Relatives, as *qui quæ quod, quis quid*, who or what, *quantus*, how great, (if *tantus*, so great, goe not before) *qualis*, what an one (if *talis* such an one, goe not before) *quemadmodum*, *quàm* how, *Cur*, *quamobrem*, why, wherefore; *Uter*, *num*, *nunquid*, and *ne* at the end of a word, whether, *quorsum*, to what end, *ubi* where; *quò* whether; *unde* from whence; it must be put in the Subjunctive Moode allwaies, subjoynd to another Verb going before, set downe or understood, consider who thou art, *Qui sis considera*; see what sweetnesse is in thee, *Vide quanta sit in te suavitatis*.

The infinitive moode is knowne commonly by the signe, *to*.

The signes of the Tenses in both Active and Passive voices, are such as you may finde in its due place in the Grammer, where the Tenses are described.

6 Many Nominatives singular having a conjunction copulative coming between them, and sometimes one Nominative, and the Ablative with the Preposition *Cum*, figuratively will have a Verb Plurall, which Verb plurall shall agree with the Nominative of the most worthy Person. Where note, that the first person is more worthy then the second, the second more worthy then the third.

And that the Nominative of the first or second Person is very seldome expressed unlesse for distinction sake, as *Ego peccavi* I have sinned, *Ego sceleratè egi* I have done wickedly, *sed iste oves quid fecerunt?* but these sheepe, what have they done. *Vos damnastis*, yee have condemned: or for vehcmeny sake, as *tu dominus*, thou shalt be my Lord; *Tu vir*, thou

thou shalt be my husband; *tu mihi frater eris*, thou shalt be my brother: and that the nominative case of the third person in Verbs, whose significations belong only to men, is often understood, as *Est* he is, *Fertur* it is reported, *Dicunt*, *Atunt*, *Ferunt*, they say, *Prædicant*, *Clamitant*, they noise, &c.

7 When a Verb cometh between two Nominatives of diverse numbers, the Verb may indifferently but figuratively accord with either of them, so that they be both one person, as the falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.

8 Many Substantives singular having a conjunction copulative coming between them, figuratively will have an Adjective plurall; which Adjective plurall shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy gender, as *Rex & Regina beati*, *Calybs & Aurum sunt in fornace probati*, *Leges & plebs cita sunt violatæ*. Where note that the Masculine gender is more worthy then the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy then the Neuter, unlesse in things not apt to have life, wherein the Neuter is most worthy; in so much that the Adjective is put in the Neuter gender, although the Substantive be Masculine or Feminine, and none of them the Neuter: When a sentence or a clause goeth before, the Adjective shall be put in the Neuter gender; and if two or more, then it shall be put in the plurall number.

Adjectives which have a double termination in the Ablative case, are not promiscuously to be used, but commonly the former, *e*, is to be joyned with the Masculine or Feminine, and the latter, *i*, with the Neuter.

9 When there cometh no nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Antecedent Substantive

tive

tive which the Relative rehearseth, or the Relative it selfe put Substantively in the Neuter Gender, shall be the nominative case to the Verb: but if otherwise it shall be governed of the Verb, or of another word in the same sentence, which rules the Interrogatives and Indefinites doe follow.

10 When a Relative cometh between two Substantives of diverse genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them, as *homines tuentur illum globum, quæ vel qui, terra dicitur.*

11 When the English of the word, *res*, is put with an Adjective, whether Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, you may put away, *res*, and put the Adjective in the Neuter gender, like a Substantive, and being so put, it may be the Substantive to the Adjective; and some time, when it hath not the English of the word, *res*, it is put Substantively in the neuter gender, as *Multum lucri, Id operis, Quantum negotii. Abeundum est mihi.*

12 When a question is asked the answer in Latine must be made by the same case of a Noun Pronoun or Participle; and by the same tense of the Verb, that the question is asked by, as *Cujus est hæc mensa? Vicini. Quid agitur in ludo literario? Studetur.* Except the question be asked by *cujus causa cum*, and the answer made by another word, that is not a possessive, as *Cuja est sententia? Cicaronis;* or by a word that may governe diverse cases, as *Quantum misisti librum? parvo.* Or except the answer be made by one of these, or any other possessive, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, Vester,* as *cujus est domus? non vestra sed nostra.*

13 A Noun or a Pronoun Substantive, joyned with a Participle expressed or understood (which is

alwaies *existens*) and having no word whereof it may be governed, is put in the Ablative case absolute, as *Rege veniente hostes fugerunt, me duce vinces.*

14 When two Verbs come together without any nominative case betweene them, the latter shall be the Infinitive moode, as *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

15 When the English of the Infinitive moode (that hath Gerunds) cometh after any of these Nounes Substantives, *Desire, Time, Leave, &c.* it shall be made in the Gerund in *Di*, as *studium videndi*, a desire to see, *Licentia Nubendi*, leave to be married &c. and likewise after certaine Adjectives, as *Cupidus videndi*, desirous to see, *certus eundi*, sure to goe.

16 The English of the same Infinitive moode, comming after such words as will admit of the signe for to be made by the Præposition *ab*, or *propter*; or the signe *to*, to be made by the Præposition, *ad*, as likewise a Verb of *motion*, or these words, *Natus borne, Commodus, Utilis*, profitable; *Incommodus, Inutilis* unprofitable. *Aptus, Idoneus* fit, and it may be made by the Gerund in, *Dum*.

17 When you have this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, it may be made either by *Oportet, debet*, or a Participle of the future in *dus*, with the Dative of the *Agent*, as *Oportet me abire* I must goe hence, *Succumbere debet* he ought to yeeld, *Orandum est mihi*, I must pray.

18 Nounes that betoken *part*, or *continuance* of *time*, or *space of place*, may be put in the Accusative case, with the præposition expressed or understood.

19 The *proper name of a place*, having the signe, *at*, immediatly going before it, shall be put in the Genitive case, so that it be of the first or second declen-

tion,

sion, and singular number: but if it be the plural only, it shall be put in the Dative or Ablative.

20 In translating of English we observe diverse (*That's*) foure whercof are words by themselves, as *That* a Relative, *That* a Conjunction, *That* a Demonstrative, and *That* a signe of an Accusative case before an Infinitive moode.

1 *That*, is a Relative when it may be turned into the English *who* or *which*.

2 *That*, is a Conjunction, when it is the English of *quod* or *ut*: It is the English of *ut*, when it comes after, *so*, or *such*, when it implies an end, when it comes after the English of *Fac* see thou, or *Fit* it comes so passe, or a Verb of intreating or commanding. It is the English of *Quod*, when it comes after any other Verb, and specially when it comes after the English of *Nihil est* there is no cause, or *quid est*, what is the cause.

3 *That*, is a Demonstrative when it is put with his Substantive for demonstration sake, as *that* man, *that* woman.

4 *That*, is a signe of an Accusative case before an Infinitive Moode, when it comes after any other Verb, besides these that are afore mentioned, and may be resolved into the conjunction *Quod*; and the rest thereof are part of the significations of other words, as *Quo* to the intent that, *Quin* but that, *postquam* or *post* for *postquam* after that, *quod* in that, *propterea quod* because, or *propterea quod* besides that, and *cum*, *quando*, *quandoquidem*, *siquidem* seeing that, which *Thats* may be known by the signification prefixed to them.

21 *But*, when it is a Copulative, coming after a negative, is not the English of *Sed*, but *nisi* or *preterquam*,

terquam, and when it comes after the word *cannot*, it is the English of *non*; as *non possum non mirari*, I cannot but wonder.

22 These words, *Himselfe* and *Themselves* are often set after the verb, as if it were the Accusative case, when as indeed they are the nominative, as he found out the Musick *himselfe*: that is, he himselfe found out Musick: they not only used these speeches themselves, (i.) they themselves not only used.

23 When, *Notwithstanding*, goes before, and yet comes after, it must be made by *quomvis*, or *quamquam*.

24 The English of the Infinitive moode of the Passive voice, coming after the English of the Verb *Sum*, in any person is usually to be made by the Participle of the Future in *rus*.

25 *To see*, or any such like expression after a verb of *Motion*, may be made in Latine seaven waies.

1 By the Infinitive moode poetically, as *eo videre*. I goe to see. 2 By the Subjunctive moode, as *eo ut videam*. 3 By the Gerund in *di*, as *eo videndi causa*. 4 By the Gerund in *dum*, as *eo Videndum*. 5 By the Adjective made of the Gerund, as *eo ad videndos illos*. 6 By the first supine, as *eo Visum*. 7 By the Participle of the Future in *rus*, as *eo visurus*.

26 In such like expressions as these, *the more cruell the more terrible*, it must be made by these correspondent Adverbs, *quo eo, tanto quanto*, and the Comparative degree: as *quo vel quanto crudelior, eo vel tanto terribilior*.

27 In such like English expressions as these (as for mee) it must be made in latine by the Relative *quod*, and any of these Verbs, *Attinet, Pertinet, Spectat*.

28 When (as much) is in the clause afore going, and (as) in the clause next following, the first must be changed into *so much*, and be made by *Tantum* as in this example, *As much are we to regard our deliverance from dangers, as the collation of wealth and dignity upon our selves.*

29 The English word (*better*) put without a Substantive, and not coming after the English of *Sum*, is an Adverb; so the word *most*, put without a Substantive is the English of *Maximè*.

30 This word (*being*) doth imply foure things. 1 It is a signe of a case put by apposition in common nounes, as *opes irritamenta malorum*, riches being the inticements, &c. 2 Of an Adjective either Noun or Participle, as *dignus* being worthy, *doctus* being taught. 3 Of an Ablative case put absolute, severally as *Augusto imperante*, Augustus being Emperour; or joyntly with the Ablative case put by apposition, as *me duce*, I being Captaine. 4 Of a Gerund which is very seldome) which hath the Passive signification, as *timor vapnlandi* the feare of being beaten: it may easily be discerned by the sence of the place, to which of these foure heads any may be referred.

31 Every word ending in *ing* (*being*, only excepted) is either a Verball Substantive, or some other, as a Gerund or a Participle, which distinctly are thus discerned. If it be a Verball Substantive, or some other, it will admit of the signes (*a*) or (*the*) before it. If a Participle it is without signe.

32 *How*, præfixed before an Adjective is alwaies *quàm*.

33 *Vocatus* or *Existens*, coming between two Substantives doth not hinder apposition, as *Cicero called*

led the Grator, Midas being King.

34 When you have *which, who, or whom*, you must looke backward for the antecedent Substantive, which the Relative rehearseth, and forward for the Verb, which it either goes before, or is governed of.

35 *To, or for*, after the English of *Est*, or an Adjective, are commonly the signes of a Dative case.

36 *For*, if it be a Præposition implying the cause, is either *præ*, or *præter*, and after taking or changing, *pro*.

37 *Such*, before an Adjective, is made by *tam*, and not by *talis*.

38 *Of*, after *Propter*, is part of its signification, as *propter hanc rem*, by reason of this thing.

39 *It becometh*, is ambiguous. It is the English of *fit*, an intransitive, and *deceit* a transitive.

43 The signe of the Infinitive moode implying an end, may be made better by the Subjunctive moode, as *Bonosus did quaffe and drinke to the Embassadors of purpose to make them drunke*.

41 *Having*, immediatly before the English of the Participle of the præter tense, is a signe of the Accusative case governed of it by *Synechdoche*, as *fultus latus*, having his side underpropped.

42 *Him or his, Them or theirs*, when there is no reciprocation or reflection, must be made in Latine by the oblique cases of *Is, Ille*, and sometimes *Ipse*.

Reciprocation is when the Reciprocall Pronoun, reflects the action of the Verb upon it selfe, as upon the Agent, as *Pater amavit filium suum (i.) patri qui amavit*.

Reciprocation is made only in the continuance of the third person; the first or second cannot be intermixed with it, as we cannot say *Ego fui secum, sed cum*

cum eo, nor tu novisti fratrem suum sed ejus.

When the Possessor works upon the thing possessed, and the possessed upon the possessor, the possessive *Suus*, is used, as *Homo perdit sua bona, & sua bona perdidit hominem.*

In compound reciprocation (*i.*) such as is made with many verbs, when the action of the Verb following is reflected upon the Person of the Verb foregoing, it is expressed by *Sui*, as *Cæsar rogat me ut ad se veniam (i.) Cæsarem rogantem. Rogat me ut sibi ignoscam (i.) sibi roganti.*

In the Construction of two Verbs, which the Action of the latter passeth upon the person of the former, the Possessive *Suus* is used, as *Rogat me ut suum (id est, ejus ipsius qui rogat) restituam filium.*

If English Authors would adde (*selfe*) to (*him*) and (*owne*) to (*his*) then the Reciprocall Pronounes might easily be discerned, and so accordingly used in making of Latine: but the addition of these two words being often omitted, these rules are to be used to distinguish them from the oblique cases of *is, ille,* and sometimes *ipse.*

43 Two common substantives coming together, having the signe (*being*) placed betwixt them, are put in the same case by apposition, as the *Drones being a sluggish cattell, My Father loved me being a child* But many proper nounes Substantives, may be put in the same case by apposition, without the signe *being*, as *Marcus, Tullius, Cicero.*

44 An Active Participle in English, may be better made by the Passive Participle in Latine, the Substantive with which it agreeth, being put in the Ablative case absolute, as *Hearing this they fled*, not *hoc audiens*, but *hoc audito fugerunt.*

Whatsoever

Whatsoever English expression comes not within the compasse of the rules of these directions, it must be unfolded and explained, and then the difficulty and ambiguity either will easily be removed, or will aptly fall under one of these rules, as for example, *He was one of Adrastus his chariot horses*, this knot must be thus untied, *He was one of the Horses of the Chariot of Adrastus.*

Profodia,



PROSODIA.

TO treat of *Feet, Meeters and Verses* belongs to *Poetry*, not to *Grammar*, for without the knowledge of them, the pure Latine speech may be acquired: neither is writing verses the end of *Prosodie*, but right pronunciation, which is much furthered by the knowledge of the *quantity of syllables*. Now because the knowledge of the quantity of Syllables is the foundation of Poetry, and Poetry the approbation of the knowledge of the quantity of Syllables, it will not be amisse to touch them both together: partly that youth may be taught the beginnings of Poetry, and partly that the quantity of Syllables may be approved, by the authority of the Poets: so that it be remembered and acknowledged, that Versifying is not of the essence of Grammar.

First of the quantity of Syllables: for of Syllables are made Feete, of Feete Verses.

Quantity or time is the measure of pronouncing a Syllable. In which respect a Syllable is said to be three fold, Long, Short and Commune.

If thou desirest to know whether a Syllable be Long or Short, thou must consider what Syllable of the Foote it is. If thou desirest to know the reason why it is long or short, thou must observe what Syllable of the word it is. In which regard, a Syllable is said to be three-fold, First, Middle, Last, and every ~~first~~ said to be middle save the first and the last.

last. Concerning which there are Generall rules, lesse generall, and particular.

The Generall rules that extend themselves to every Syllable, are foure in number *Position, Diphthong, Composition, Synæresis*.

Position.

A Vowell before two Consonants, or a double consonant is every where long by Position in the same word, as *Ventus, conjungunt, refert, axis, patris*.

Position in diverse words, is when the former ends with a consonant, and the next word begins with a consonant, as *Major sum quam cui possit fortuna nocere*, or when the former word ends with a short vowell, the next word begins with two consonants, as *Occulta spolia & plures de pace triumphos, Virg.* this way is not so usuall as the former.

An exception.

A Mute with the liquid, l, or r, in the same Syllable make a short vowell going before common, as *Et primò similis volūcri, mox vera volūcris. Ovid.* but a long vowell is not changed, as *Arātrum, simulācrum, ācrem, ātrum*.

Diphthong.

Every Diphthong with the Latines, is long in every syllable, as *aūrum Mæcenas, musæ*: unless a vowell follow as, *præire Mæontis*, in diverse words as *Implerunt montes, sterunt Rhodopeiæ arces. Ovid*.

Composition .

Words compounded not with Præpositions of three

three syllables (for those belong to the middle syllable only) but with other parts of speech, doe follow the quantity of their simples, as *scilicet*, *infidus*, *quavis*. Except *semisopitus*, of *Sopitus*, *vidēsis* of *vidē*, *valēdico* of *vale*, *magniloquus* of *magnī*, *causidicus* of *dico* *quandoq̄*, *quandocunq̄*, *ubiq̄*, *ubilibet* *Ibidem*, which have the middle long of Simples common, and *quandoquidem* short, *siquidem* of *si*.

Synæresis.

Synæresis or Crasis doth make every Syllable, long, as *nil* for *nihil*, *cogo* for *coago*, *tibicen* for *tibicen*, *alvaria* for *alvearia*, *it* for *iit*, *abit* for *abiit*, *cai* for *Caii*, *Pompei* for *Pompeii*. *Quod peto da Cai, non peto consilium. Mart.*

Lesse generall which pertaine to the first and middle syllables, and they are three in number.

- 1 One vowell before another in diverse syllables of the same word is short.

Lucus in urbe fuit mediâ letissimus umbra. Virg.

This Rule admits of five exceptions.

- 1 Except these Genitive cases in, *ius*, as *untus*, *alius*, &c. where *i*, is found common, although in *alterius* it be alwaies short, in *alius* alwaies long.
- 2 The Genitive and Dative cases of the fifth declension, where, *e*, between double *i*, is made long, as *faciēi*, not otherwise, as *fidēi*.
- 3 *Fi*, also in *fio*, is long, unlesse *e*, and *r*, follow together, as *fierem*, *fieri*,
Omnia nam fecit, fieri quæ posse negabam. Ovid.
- 4 Ohe an interjection hath the former doubtfull: *Eheu* alwaies long.
- 5 One vowell before another in greeke words is now and then long. as

Dicite

Dicite P̄erides Respice læerten. and in possessives, as
Æneia nutrix. Rhodopeius Orpheus.

2 Derivatives have the same quantity with their Primitives, as *amicus* of *āmo*, *amicitia* of *amicus*, *felici* of *felix*, *felicitas* of *felici*, *fidelis* of *fides*, *fidelitas* of *fidelis*, *fidus* of *fīo*, *præsturus* of *præstitu*, *restitutus* of *restitu*. A few words are excepted, which being derived of short words are made long, as *Vox vōcis* a *vōco*. *Lex lēgis* a *lēgo*. *Rex rēgis* a *rēgo*. *Sēdes* a *Sēdeo*. *Incundus* a *jūvo*. *Infiora* *jūvenis*. *Fērie* of *fērio*. *Tēgula* of *tēgo*. *Mātero* of *mācer*. *Hūnanus* of *hōmo*. *Vōner* of *vōmo*. *Pēdor* of *pēde*. *Penuria* of *pēnus*. *Sēcus* of *Sēcus*. *Suspicio* of *supicor*, *lāterna* of *lāteo*, *nōnies* of *nōvem*, *dēcies* of *dēcem*, *jūgerum* of *jūgum*, *lemūrie* of *lemūres*, *stāturus* of *stātor*, *stāmen* of *stātu*. A few words on the contrary, which being derived of long words, are made short, as *dux dūcis* a *dūco*, *dīcax* of *dīco*, *fīdes* of *fīo*, *ārena ārista* of *āreo*, *pōsui* of *pōno*, *gēnui* of *gīgno*, *frāgor frāgilis* a *frāngo*, *nōta* of *nōtu*, *nāto* of *nātu*, *dīsertus* of *dīffero*, *Sōpor* of *Sōpio*, *Sāgax* of *Sāgio*, *cōma* of *cāmo*, *vāricosus* of *vārior*, *lūcerna* of *lūceo*, *quāsillus* of *quālus*, *pāgella* of *pāgina*, *Sōlutum* of *Sōlvi*, *vōlutum* of *vōlvi*, *agnitum* of *agnōvi*, *cognitum* of *cognōvi*.

Derivative Adjectives in *inus*, have the last Syllable save one long, as *clandestīnus*, *matutīnus*, *vespertīnus*, &c. Except *diutīnus*, *crastīnus*, *pristīnus*, *perendīnus*, *hornotīnus*, *serotīnus*, *oleaginūsus*, *faginūsus*, and other adjectives which come of the greeks, *chrySTALLINUS*, *myrrhinūsus*, *hyacinthinūsus*, *adamantinūsus*, &c.

Derivative Adjectives in *orus*, *osus*, and adverbs in *tim*, have the last save one long, as *canōrus*, *vi-*
nōsus

nōsus, vir̄tim, except *aff̄atim* and *perp̄etiam* short, and *statim* doubtfull.

Diminutives in *olus, ola, olum*, and *ulus, ula, ulum*, also verbals in *ilis*, and *bilis*, and Adverbs in *itus*, have the last save one short, as *filiolus, filiola, filiolum*; *servulus servula servulum*; *pensilis, flebilis, funditus, penitus*.

Desideratives have the middle syllable short, as *Esūrio, partūrio*, except *scatūrio*.

Every præterperfect tense ending in *vi*, or *si*, have the last save one long, as *amavi, petivi, divisi*.

Rimus and *ritis* in the præterperfect tense short, in the Future tense long.

All Supines above two syllables have the middle long, as *amatum, petitum, divisum, solutum, indutum*. Except supines in *itum*, whose præterperfect tense end not in *ivi*, as *genitum, venditum, monitum, &c.*

3 Authority, being the testimony and warrant of the most approved Poets, which is the most profitable and surest way of all: for in words above two Syllables, when as the quantity of the last syllable save one, is known neither by the increase of the noune, nor by the analogy of the conjugation, nor the quantity of other middle syllables by derivation and composition, nor any other way, we presently fly unto authority, as our last, surest, and safest refuge.

The waies that respect the first syllable only, are two, Præposition and Rule.

1 A præposition in composition retaines his quantity, as *traduco*, unles Position hinder, as *addo, re-jicio*, or a vowell follow, as *dehiscens, præustus*.

Am, is long by position, unles it be changed into,

n, and a vowell as *anhelo*.

Di, is made long, except in *dirimo*, and *disertus*.

Con, also, unlesse it loose his *n*, a vowell following, as *coarguo*, *coacervo*, or change his *n*, into *m*, as *comedo*: for the ancients were wont to make *m*, in the end short; Eclipsis being omitted, which is yet retained, as *circumago*, *circumeo*.

Re, is short, unlesse in *refert*, which (as some will have it) is compounded of the nounce *re*, not of the Præposition.

Pro, also is long, except in these, *Pröcello*, *procella*, *profugus*, *protervus*, *pronepos*, *profanus*, *profundus*, *proficiscor*, *profari*, *profugio*, *profecto*, *profestus*. But these *procumbo*, *procuro*, *profundo*, *propello*, *propulso*, *propago*, whether nounce or verb, have the first Syllable common. Greek words compounded with *pro* are short, as *Propheta*, *prologus*, *Prometheus*; but *pro* in *propino* is common.

2 Rule. Every Præterperfect tense and supine of two syllables, hath the former long, as *legi*, *emi*, *laxum*, *motum*, except *fidi* of *findo*, *bibi*, *dedi*, *scidi*, *steri*, *tuli*, and *quitum*, *situm*, *litum*, *itum*, *rutum*, *ratum*, *datum*, *satum*, and *citum* of *cio*, *cies*: for *citum* of *cio*, *cis*, of the fourth conjugation, hath the former long. Verbs doubling the first syllable of the præterperfect tense, have the first syllable likewise short, as *pēpendi*, *tetendi*, *tōtondi*, *momordi*, *pepedi*, *tutudi*, *feselli*, *tetigi*, *pupugi*, *didici*. &c.

Those Rules that pertain to the middle syllable only, are

i Composition in those words only that are compounded with præpositions of three syllables; for a præposition according to his notation must be set before, which makes the first syllable of the simple word

word to be middle in the compound.

In Decompounds a præposition is made the middle, as *indelibatus, inevitabilis, inexorabilis, irreparrabilis*. Compounds of this sort also doe follow the quantity of their simples, as *Potens impotens, solor consolor, cado excido, cado excido, quero acquiro*, except *innūba, pronūba a nūto, de jero, pe jero à juro; perfidus a fidus*.

2 The increase of the nounce: those of the second speciall rule, have the last syllable save one long, as *mos mōris, virtus virtūtis*, those of the third have the last syllable save one short, as *pes pēdis, sanguis sanguinis*.

3 The Analogy of the conjugation, *a*, in the first, *e*, in the second, *i*, in the fourth, are long, as *amāre, docēre, audīre, e*, in the third short, as *legere, legērem*. Except *do*, and his compounds when they are of the first conjugation, as *dāmus, circundāmus, dābis, circundābis, dāre, circundāre*.

Rules particular to the last syllable only.

Words ending in, *a*, are long, as *amā, contrā, ergā*. Except *eiā, itā, quā*. Likewise all cases in *a*, except vocatives in *a*, of Greeke words in, *as*, as *ō Anea, ò Thoma*; and the Ablative case of the first declension, as *musā*. Numerals, in *ginta*, having the end more usually long, as *triginta, quadraginta*. Words ending in, *b, d, t, as, ab, ad, caput*, except Hebrew words in *b*, and *d*, which are long, as *Iacob, Iob, David*. Words ending in *c*, are long, as, *ac, sic, hic*, the adverb. But two words in *c*, are alwaies short, as

nec, donec: and two also common, as *fac*, the Pronoun *hic*, and this neuter *hoc*, so that it be not the Ablative case. Words in *e*, are short, as *mare, scribe, lege*: all nouns of the first Declension are excepted, as *diē fidē*, together with the Adverbs thereof compounded, as *hodiē, quoridē, pridē, postridē, quārē, &c.* also *famē*: and the second persons singular of the Imperatives of the Active forme of the second conjugation, as *docē, manē*, words of one syllable in *e*, are long, as *me, re, se*, except *que, ne, ve*, enclitick conjugations, and syllabicall adjections, *ce, te, pte*, as *hiscē, tutē, tuoptē*. Adverbs derived of Adjectives of the second declension, have *e*, long, as *pulchrē, doctē, valdē*, to which are added *fermē, ferē*, and *ohē*, but *benē* and *malē* are altogether short. Lastly, those which come of Greeke words written with *ι*, are long by nature, as *lethē, anchisē, cetē, Tempē*. Words ending in *i*, are long, as *domini; magistri, amari, doceri*, Except *mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi*, which are common, but *ni si* and *quasi* are short, of which sort also are the Dative and Vocative cases of the Greekes, whose Genitive singular ends in *os*, as *huic Palladi, Phillidi, Minoidi, o Amarylli, Alexi, Daphni*. Words ending in *l*, are short, as *animal, mel, pugil, consul*, except *sal, sol*, and *nil*, contracted of *nihil*, and some hebrew words, as *Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, Daniel*. Words ending in *n*, are long, as *Pæan, quin, non, Daemon*: except *for-san, forsit-an, an, tamen, attamen*, in with his compounds as *exin, subin, dein, proin*: to which are added those that suffer Apocopen, as *audin', nemon', nostin'*. Likewise nouns in *en*, whose Genitive case hath *inis*, short, as *carmen, crimen, pesten, ribicen, ribicinis*: Greeke nouns also in *on*, written with lit-
tle

cle o, as *Ilion, Pelion, Caucasus, Pylus*, some also in
in, or yn, as *Alexin, Iryn*: in *an* also, of nominatives
 in *a*, as nominative *Iphigenia, Ægina*, Accusative,
Iphigenian, Æginan: for in *an*, of nominatives in
as, are long, as Nominative *Æneas, Marsyas*, Ac-
 cusative *Æneān, Marsyān*. Words ending in *o*,
 are common, as *amo, virgo, porro, docendo, legendo,*
eundo, &c. except the oblique cases in *o*, which are
 alwaies long, as *domino, servo, damno*: and adverbs
 derived of Adjectives, as *tantò, quantò, liquidò, falsò,*
edò, with his compounds, *adeò, ideò, &c.* Except *se-*
dulò, mutuò, crebrò, serò, which are common, and
modò, quomodò, citò, which are short. *Ambo, duo,*
ego, homo, scio, nescio, imo, illicò, are scarce read long.
 Words of one syllable in *o*, are long, as *do, sto*, as al-
 so *ergò* for *causā*, also Greeke words written with
 great *o*, as *Sappho, Dido, Androgeo, Apollo, Atho*.
 Except those that are made of Greeke words in *or,*
n, being cast away, as *Platò, Legò*. Words ending in
r, are short, as *Cæsar, torcular, per, vir, uxor, tur-*
tur: but *far, lar, nar, ver, fur, cur, and par*, with his
 compounds, as *compar, impar, dispar*, are long.
 Greeke words also in *er*, written by them with *r*,
 as *aer, crater, character, ether, soter*; except *pater,*
mater, which with the Latines have the last short.
 Words ending in *as*, are long, as *amas, musas, ma-*
jestas, bonitas, except those whose genitive case sin-
 gular makes *adis*, as *vas vadis, Pallas palladis*; and
 the Accusative plurall of Greeke nouns of the third
 declension, as *heros herois, Hector hectoris*, accusa-
 tive plurall *heroas, hectoras*. Words ending in *es*,
 are long, as *Anchises, sedes, doces, patres*. Nouns
 in *es*, of the third declension, which make short the
 last syllable save one of the Genitive increasing, are
 N 2 excepted,

excepted, as *mīks*, *seges*, *dives*, but *aries*, *abies*, *paries*, *ceres*, and *pes*, together with the compounds *bipes*, *tripes*, *quadrupes*, are long. Es also of *sum*, together with his compounds is short, as *potes*, *ades*, *prodes*, *obes*, to which *penes* may be added, together with neuters, and nominatives plurall of the Greeks, as *Hippomenes*, *Cacoethes*, *Cyclôpes*, *Naïdes*. Words ending in, *is*, are short, as *Paris*, *panis*, *tristis*, *hilaris*, except obliques in, *is*, as *Musis*, *dominus*, *templis*, &c. which are alwaies long. Likewise nominatives in *is*, making long the last syllable save one of the Genitive increasing, as *samnis*, *salamis*, genitive *samnitis*, *salaminis*. Adde to these words in *is*, which come of Greeke words in *eis*, as *Simôis*, *Pirôis*, and the Adverbs *foris* and *gratis*. All monosyllables in, *is*, are long, as *vis*, *lis*, &c. Except, *is*, and *quis*, nominatives, and *bis*. To these are added the second persons singular of the present tense, of the Indicative moode, of Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, as *audis*, *garris*. Likewise *velis* and *sis*, with his compounds. Futures of the Subjunctive moode in, *ris*, are common, as *Is*, *mibi dives eris*, *si causas egeris*, *inquit. Mart'* *Da mibi te placidum, dederis in carmine vires. Ovid.* Words ending in *os*, are long, as *honos*, *nepos*, *dominos*, *servos*. Except *compos*, *impos*, *os ossis*, and Greeke words written with little *o*, as *Delos*, *chaos* *Pallados*, *Phyllidos*. Words ending in *us*, are short, as *famulus*, *regius*, *tempus*, *amamus*; Nounes making long the last syllable save one of the Genitive case encreasing, are excepted, as *Salus*, *tellus*, genitive *Salūtis*, *tellūris*: all words in *us*, of the fourth declension are long, except the nominative and Vocative singular, and dative and Ablative plurall, as *hujus manūs*, *hec manūs*, *has manūs*, *ō manūs*

manūs. To these are added words of one syllable, as *crus, mus, sus*. Also words in *us*, that are made of Greeke nouns, written with the diphthong *ous*, as *Panthus, Melampus, Sapphus, Clius*, except *Oedipūs* and *Polypūs* of the second declension. All words in *u*, are long, as *manu, genu, amatu, diu*. words ending in, *y*, are short, as *Moly, Tiphy*.

Of Feet pertaining to a Verse.

A Foot is the setting together of two syllables or more, according to the observation of the quantity thereof. Feet (so farre as we intend to speak of here) are of two sorts. *Dissyllable*. *Spondaeus*, as *Virtūs*. *Pyrrichius*, as, *Dēūs*. *Trocheus*, as, *pānis*. *Iambus*, as *āmān*. *Trissyllable*, *Dactylus*, as, *scrībē-rē*. *Anapaestus*, as, *piētās*. *Tribrachus*, as *Dōmīnūs*. Feete being placed together in a just number and order doe make a Verse. A Verse is a speech made of a just and lawfull number of feet. He that will goe about to make a Verse, must first learne to measure it rightly by his feete, which men call Scanning. Scanning is the lawfull measuring of a Verse, into his severall feete.

Of the kinds of Verses.

The kinds of Verses that we are determined to handle in this place are these, *Hexameter, Pentameter, Asclepiade, Glyconicke, Sapphick, Phaleucian, Iambicke*.

An *Hexameter* consists of feete in number sixe, but in kinde two, of a *Dactyl* and a *Spondey*, the fift

place doth peculiarly challenge to it selfe a Daſtyl
foote, the ſixth a Spondey, the reſt of the places
this foot or that at our liberty, as

Tyrrē tū patula rēcubans ſub tēgmīne fāgi. Virg.

A Spondey foote ſometimes is found in the fiſt
place, as

Chārā Dēūm Sōbōlēs, magnūm Iōvis incrēmētūm V.

The laſt ſyllable of every verſe is common.

A Pentameter doth conſiſt of a double *Penthemimer*,
the former whereof doth comprehend two feete,
Daſtyls, Spondeys or either of them, with a long ſyl-
lable: the other alſo two feete, but altogether
Daſtyls, as

Rēs eſt ſolliciti plēnā timōris amor. Ovid.

An *Aſclepiad* conſiſts of a Spondey, Daſtyl and a
long ſyllable, and then of two daſtyls, as

Mēcenas atāvīs editē rēgībūs. Hor.

A *Glyconick* conſiſts of a Spondey and two Da-
ſtyls, as *Sic tē Divā pōtēns Cyprī. Hor.*

A *Sapphicke* conſiſts of a *Trochey*, Spondey, Da-
ſtyl, and then of two *Trocheys*. In this kind of
Verſe, after three verſes is added an *Adonicke*, which
conſiſts of a Daſtyl and a Spondey, as

Intēgēr vitæ, ſcēlērīſquē purūs.

Nōn ēgēt maurī iacūlis, nec arcia,

Nec vērēnātis grāvīdā ſagittīs

Fūſcē phārētrā. Hor.

A *Phaleucian* conſiſts of Spondey, Daſtyl, and
three *Trocheys*, as

Quod ſis eſſē vėlīs, nīhīlquē malīs, Mart.

Sūmmūm nec mētūās diēm, nec optēs. Idem.

A pure *Iambicke Verſe* is that which conſiſts only
of *Iambicks*: but it receives in the odde places, both
an *Iambick*, and a Spondey ſometime alſo, but ſel-
dome

dome a Tribrack, or, Daçyl, and an Anapæst. In the even places an Iambick, and sometimes a Tribracke, but not in the last seate. It is meete that it alwaies have two Iambicks: the odde places are first, third, fift: the even places, second, fourth, sixth. This Verse is divided into two kindes, a *Dimeter* or *Quaternarie*. *Trimeter* or *Senarie*, a *Dimeter* consists of foure feet as,

*Sūis pēribit artibūs
Scēlēstā frāus, ēt incīdēt
Ip̄sā cecī rētiā,
Quā clām bōnīs tētēdērānt. Bus.*

A *Trimeter* consists of sixe feet, as
Sūis ēt ip̄sā Rōmā vīribūs rūit. Hor.

Of Poeticall figures.

Thore be eight poeticall Figures.

<i>Systole.</i>	}	<i>Diæresis.</i>
<i>Diastole.</i>		<i>Synæresis.</i>
<i>Synalepha.</i>		<i>Analipsis.</i>
<i>Ecthlipsis.</i>		<i>Cæsura.</i>

Systole, is when a Syllable long by nature is made short, as *Matri longa decē tulerunt fastidia menses. V.*
Comubio jungam stabili propriamq; dēcabo. Idem.

Diastole is when a syllable short by nature, is made long as,

Dona de hinc auro gravius sectoq; Elephantis. Virg.

Synalepha, is the cutting off of a Vowell before another in diverse words.

Sera nimis vit' est crastina, viv' hodie. Mart.

But *hu, o, ah, io*, are never cut off.

Ecthlipsis is when *m*, with his vowell is cut off, the next word begining with a vowell, as

Monstru' horrend' inform' ingens, cui lumen ademptū

Diæresis is when one syllable divided is made

two as, *Debuerant suos evolvuisse suos. Ovid.*

Syneresis, is when two syllables are contracted into one as, *Seu lento fuerint alv' aria vimine texta. Virg.*

Dialysis is a dissolution, whereby a word placed in the end of a Verse, is so separated, that one part is in the precedent Verse, the other part in the beginning of the next Verse. as

Labitur ripâ love non probante ux-
oris amnis. Horat.

Cesura, is when after an absolute foot, a short syllable in the end of a word is made long, of which there are four kinds.

1 A *Triemimer*, consisting of three half parts, that is a foot and a half, as,

Pectoribûs inhians spirantia consulit exta. Virg.

2 A *Penthemimer*, consisting of five half parts, that is, two feet and a half, as

Omnia vincit amor & nos cedamus amori. Ov.

3 An *Heptemimer*, consisting of seven half parts, that is, three feet and a half, as

Ostentans artem pariter arcumq; sonantem. Virg.

4 An *Enneemimer*, consisting of nine half parts, that is, four feet and a half, as

Iste latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho. Virg.

There are many more observations and exceptions about the quantity of syllables and Verses, but mine intent was here to give only a taste thereof for young beginners sakes, both because it is not of the Essence of Grammar, and chiefly because other authors, as *Smetius, Butler, Pantaleon, Tigurinus*, have written sufficiently of the same subject.

FINIS.

